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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Debts Drive Nations Together

Germany Says No Payments

France Is Still Insistent

Britain Feels a Wave of Hope

Italy Will Change Ministers

History Has Meaningful Week

THE nations find they have entered the new year with a better sense of unity. This grows out of improved understanding of underlying common problems and increased readiness to attack them together. The subjects of reparations and war debts are focusing thought and irresistibly bringing disagreeing chancelleries closer to each other. The feeling becomes more general that politics, prejudices and personal opinions must give way to efforts to find practical and early settlements. Chancellor Bruening brings matters to a head with the statement to the British Ambassador that Germany can pay no more reparations. Meanwhile, rigid economies in many countries bear fruit, point the way and make easy a general agreement with President Hoover's terse declaration: "We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity."

Here is the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRIA struggles with its financial situation, finding the Creditanstalt still deeply involved; Parliament arranges a measure to prevent Austrian merchants making private agreements with foreign merchants which defeat present trade restrictions, and considers receptively the League's suggestion that it follow the German emergency example in reducing wage levels and the pensions and salaries which are a weight on industry.

FRANCE expects its Cabinet to resign and reorganize with the same leaders excepting the veteran Aristide Briand, who insists on retirement, discusses German reparations with Britain and finds even Radical Leader Herriot coming to Premier Laval's position that reparation agreements must hold as under the Young plan.

GERMANY sees Chancellor Bruening in a spectacular move ask the suppression of Adolf Hitler, Nazi leader, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist leader, the Socialists and entire Reichstag in putting through the Hoover moratorium, constitutional amendment prolonging President von Hindenburg's term and thus presenting a solid German front to strengthen Germany's position at Lausanne in demanding complete cancellation of reparations.

GREAT BRITAIN feels a wave of hopefulness, reflected in rising stock exchange values, attributable to a prospective settlement of international debts, learns that its five leading banks have had a better year than anticipated, and hears announcement of $35,000,000 extensions in London harbor.

INDIA sees outbreaks subside under the arrest of leaders of the All India National Congress and enforcement of stern repressive measures by the Government, with a reaction of sentiment in acknowledgment of the sincerity of Great Britain's declared intentions, and the prospects of a new party being formed by the moderates.

ITALY prepares for Cabinet changes under Premier Mussolini's system of giving many Fascists administrative experience, makes ready to fight for reduction of armaments and a German reparations adjustment that will facilitate general economic recovery, and approves Air Minister Balbo's plan to lead 24 seaplanes on a round-the-world flight.

JAPAN, holding Manchuria, pauses hesitatingly at China's Great Wall, receives calmly notice from the United States under the Nine Power treaty that it demands maintenance of the open door policy, sees an unsuccessful bomb attack on the Emperor and the consequent offering of resignations by Cabinet and officials, who might be assumed to be recreant, and foresees difficulties in upholding the yen, culminating, probably, in national elections.

THE UNITED STATES sees Congress bring President Hoover's $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill to the verge of passage, argue the new Democratic tariff bill which doesn't change tariff rates, bare the fact that the American private investors and not the banks are the losers in the wide defaults on foreign loans, and propose future supervision of the floating of foreign bonds. Secretary of State Stimson warns Japan and China that the open door policy must not be violated in Manchuria; President Hoover foresees Congress resisting unfair demands on the Treasury; Democratic leaders at the Jackson Day dinner ridicule Republican prosperity, attack prohibition and forecast Democratic success in the national election.

WORLD-WIDE DISCUSSION of the debts of war forces recognition of the fact the World War is not over in men's thoughts. The settlement of these debts, toward which the nations undoubtedly are feeling themselves pressed in unison, promises a possible fulfillment of two of humanity's dearest hopes—the return of prosperous times and the dealing of a final blow to war at the Disarmament Conference.

Europe's Longest Bridge Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

A BILL empowering the building of a railway and vehicular traffic bridge across the Storstrom, between Sealand and Falster, has been brought forward by the Minister for Traffic, M. Friis Skotte.

This bridge will dispense with the railway ferry service across this waterway on Denmark's main route to the continent. It will be 3270 meters long and will be, it is claimed, the longest in Europe. The cost is calculated at 33,600,000 kroner or $8,500,000.

During the last two years 45,000 motorcars have been transported across by the railway ferries. Motorcars will be taxed moderately for crossing the bridge.

Europe Shifts International Combinations

Diplomacy Seen in State of Flux as Eastern Group Fosters Coalescence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Recent diplomatic activities of eastern European countries have given rise to much speculation. It would not be too much to say that they have caused a certain inquietude.

That there is a financial and commercial crisis is recognized; but it is not always appreciated that Europe is diplomatically in flux.

It is remarked that since Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece made his diplomatic tour last year, ministers have been continually on the move. Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, the Jugoslavian Foreign Minister, went to Poland. Mr. August Zaleski, the Polish Minister, went to London. Mr. N. Monshanoff, the Bulgarian Minister, went to Angora. Nor is the visit of the King and Queen of Jugoslavia to Paris without significance.

France Comes Nearer Russia

It is believed that a new political constellation which will comprise Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia is planned by diplomatists and that France itself is drawing closer to Russia. Jugoslavia and Poland are anxious to understand what is happening. The Baltic countries are disturbed at the orientation of policy which would give Russia an increased status. Roumania and Czechoslovakia are likewise wondering how they will be affected. Italy and Hungary are on the alert.

Not secondly, the present tendency is for eastern Europe to separate itself from dependence on western Europe. It should be made clear that, in the opinion of keen western diplomatists, Turkey has tacitly accepted the rôle of Russia's agent, and it is natural that there should be some misgiving at the tentative formation of an eastern group of nations. Efforts are not lacking to render the formation more difficult, if not impossible. Thus the French have taken out counter-assurances in Russia by concluding a pact with the Soviets, though such a pact may disturb Poland and Roumania.

Moreover, the French have tried to bring Bulgaria and Jugoslavia together, despite Macedonian troubles. Bulgaria hesitates to belong to an association of which Jugoslavia would be a potential adversary. On the other hand, Italian and Hungarian influences appear to have helped to place Bulgaria in the eastern system. If Greece has to choose between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, its choice might well be for the latter.

Treaties of Friendship

It is then expected that Bulgaria will sign a treaty of friendship with Turkey on the model of the Turco-Greek treaty. Anti-Serbian manifestations at Sofia and Italian aid for Bulgaria are symptomatic, and are completed by the voyage of Mr. Monshanoff to Angora. On the other hand, it is suggested that German propaganda seeks to turn Jugoslavia away from French influences. Those influences are nevertheless strong, and it is doubtful, to say the least, whether it will succeed.

It is this complicated situation which prompted the visit of Mr. Marinkovitch to Warsaw. Perhaps it also prompted the visit of the King of Jugoslavia to Paris. Poland remains one of the chief European centers of resistance to both Germany and Russia. Nor can one form a true idea of what is happening without referring to the Germano-Roumanian commercial negotiations, and the extraordinarily secret interview of King Carol of Roumania and Count Stephen Bethlen, until recently Prime Minister of Hungary.

A fact of capital importance in this imbroglio is the Franco-Russian project of accord, which has been mysteriously minimized, if not specifically denied. Certain critics fear it may encourage the diplomatic designs of Russia in eastern Europe, and discourage those allies of France which remain anti-Russian.

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BRITAIN SEES NO NEED FOR NOTE TO JAPAN

Believes American Action Due to Need for Guarantees on Open Door

Washington's note to Tokyo and Nanking insisting on the rights of American citizens in China according to the Open Door agreement, and on proper observance of the Kellogg Pact, came as a surprise, although the fact that some such note was forthcoming had been made known to the powers.

London's view is that the note, which is closely in accord with a similar request made in 1915, when the 21 demands were in question, is mainly designed to secure for the United States the same assurances as have already been given to members of the League of Nations regarding the Open Door. London is not at present contemplating sending a similar note.

Tokyo has received the American note calmly, regarding it as being largely for home consumption. The Government spokesman has stated that the Open Door is not in danger. Japan's main cause of concern at present, is stated to be the widespread trade boycott practiced by China, which, it is stated, may lead to drastic measures.

In Nanking, on the other hand, the note has made a considerable impression, and, it is thought, may have the effect of unifying the political factions there, which, despite the establishment of the new Coalition Government, have not yet settled down to a workable basis. Chinese leaders have stated their intention of calling for an early meeting of the League Council for the purpose of putting in force Article 16 of the Covenant against Japan. This article provides for the imposing of sanctions.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—The British Government is unlikely to follow America's example in sending notes to Japan and China on the Manchurian issue, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns. It is felt here that Britain is in a somewhat different position from the United States because Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, had assured the League Council on behalf of Japan, during the recent Paris negotiations, that the policy of the Open Door in Manchuria would be maintained in accordance with the treaties.

The United States, not being a member of the League, did not obtain this assurance. Consequently, in the British view, it is natural that Washington should wish to obtain explicit recognition of this right, so as to place the United States in the same position as the members of the League.

This, as Downing Street sees it, is the whole significance of the notes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Spanish Premier Denies Authority Of Army Officers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 9—"As long as I am Prime Minister and War Minister, generals will not be consulted about appointments or duties, and rumors of interviews between generals and politicians about a possible change in the Government are baseless," declared the Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, yesterday.

The Premier was commenting on reports of an impending coup d'état, which have been circulating recently. He emphasized that conditions have changed completely in Spain and that army officers no longer have any say in politics.

It is the intention of the present Cabinet to carry on as long as a majority can be held, and the Socialists are willing to continue their support until supplementary laws have been passed.

Generally speaking, the political position has shown greater stability than was expected after Señor Alejandro Lerroux's refusal to participate in the Government. Señor Azana has admittedly handled the situation with great tact, coupled with determination. The chief cloud on the horizon is the resentment of Labor at the conduct of the civil guard in dealing with rioters in several provincial districts. As a result a general strike was declared in Logroño as a protest, and today the example has been followed in San Sebastian.

Prudent Fiscal Policy Found Assured in Acts of Congress

President Says Business May Take Confidence in Evident Determination of Legislators to Resist Extravagant Demands on the Treasury

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Action by Congress in the past week assures the nation of a prudent fiscal policy in the present crisis, declared President Hoover in a formal statement here yesterday.

Business and the public at large should draw hope and reassurance, Mr. Hoover stated, from the evident determination of Congress to resist extravagant demands on the public treasury manifested during the week.

"We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity," declared Mr. Hoover in an emphatic phrase, and he pointed out that bills already have been introduced into Congress which would call for an increase of government expenditures of over $40,000,000,000 in the next five years, or $8,000,000,000 per annum, if they were passed. Congress has now shown they will not be passed, he added.

Nonpartisan Attitude

Not only has Congress shown a disposition to resist all such proposals, but Senate and House leaders of Republican and Democratic parties alike, Mr. Hoover said, "show a real nonpartisan determination in coöperation with the Administration to assure the country of the balancing of the federal expenditures and income for the fiscal year beginning July 1."

Mr. Hoover hailed the further cuts made in the budget sent to Congress by the House committee considering it. With growing realization of the need of economy, Mr. Hoover forecast the eventual elimination of wasteful overlapping in federal bureaus.

"Rigid economy," said Mr. Hoover, is a real road to relief, to home owners, farmers, workers and every element of our population."

Putting his philosophy into succinct form, Mr. Hoover said the people will "of course provide against distress, but the purpose of the nation must be to restore employment by economic recovery."

"The reduction in governmental expenditures and the stability of government finance," he added, "is the most fundamental step toward this end.

"It can contribute greatly to employment and the recovery of prosperity in agriculture. That must be our concentrated purpose."

Statement of President

The President said:

I wish to emphasize to the full extent of my ability the necessity, as a fundamental to recovery, the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

DEMOCRATS PUT WET ISSUE ASIDE FOR CONVENTION

Raskob Proposal Referred by National Committee Without Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — The Democratic National Committee deferred discussion of prohibition at its meeting here today and sent the problem to the national convention, which will meet next summer. The committee elected Mr. Robert H. Jackson, New Hampshire, unanimously its new secretary. It then proceeded to selection of the city where its national convention will be held.

The subject of prohibition was not mentioned by name at the morning session. The proposal of Mr. John J. Raskob, national chairman, for a prohibition referendum and his lengthy report was neither accepted nor rejected but was referred to the committee on resolutions of the national convention by Mr. Harry Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, in a resolution that was accepted unanimously.

The Byrd resolution likewise proposed that other proposals received by this committee now or hereafter relating to suggested platform declaration should likewise be submitted to the resolutions committee of the National convention.

Mr. Raskob denounced statements carried in the press that he had a candidate of his own for the office. Mr. Jackson likewise referred to this story, branding it as a "canard." Mr. Jackson forecast success in all New England states except Vermont.

Mr. Raskob made a plea for additional $1,500,000 party funds to be distributed as follows: To wipe out remaining 1928 deficit, $400,000; to pay expenses for period between 1928 and coming convention, $600,000; to establish a "flying start" fund for use immediately after convention, $500,000.

"There is the absolute necessity for work," said Mr. Raskob. "It's going to take work—work—work to put this thing through."

Smith and Cox Hurl Wet Defy at Jackson Day Harmony Dinner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Three former Democratic presidential candidates speaking at the annual Jackson Day dinner preceding the meeting of the Democratic National Committee here today, forecast the slogans which their party will carry to the country in the 1932 national election.

Speakers last night were Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former governor of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BANK HISTORY GIVES OUT NOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Closed Massachusetts Institutions Shown to Be Not All 'Failures'

A "closed" bank, except in certain instances of flagrant mismanagement, is not a "failed" bank in the ordinary sense of the word.

Banking authorities in Massachusetts stress this point in their interpretation of the reasons for the closing of 14 trust companies in the State during the last year.

On the contrary, they declare that thus far there are only one or two indications of mismanagement and even in these instances, depositors can feel assured of receiving reimbursement.

While these authorities point out that conditions are far different than ever before, deposits in closed banks can garner a degree of confidence from the experiences of the last 11 years in Massachusetts banking circles.

During that period, five trust companies closed their doors by order of the Bank Commissioner. Four of them ultimately settled with their savings depositors in full and the other paid back 92.4 cents on the dollar. Two settled in full on commercial accounts, the others paying about 68, 51 and 39 cents on the dollar. The Prudential and Hampshire County Trust Companies, the former closing in 1920 and the latter in 1930, reimbursed savings and commercial depositors 100 per cent.

While conditions are extraordinary at this time, these evidences of past settlements are accepted as signposts pointing to the soundness of Massachusetts' banking structure.

The 160,000 or so depositors whose savings have been tied up in the closed banks will realize at least minimum payments on their deposits just as soon as their respective banks can liquidate a portion of their assets, which, in a large degree, are held in real estate and collateral loans. At present, the real estate market is exceedingly slow, and even though the banks could find a market for the property upon which they hold mortgages, they would have to sell at figures which would mean money out of depositors' pockets, it is learned.

"If we sell now, we will get complaints on the grounds that the market is low. If we wait, we will get complaints for holding up liquidation and depositors' money," was the way one authority described the banks' circumstances.

The Industrial Trust Company has led the way in proving claims and paying its first dividends to depositors. This company closed its doors last spring. Proving claims is the first step taken in liquidating closed banks. It entails the sending of questionnaires to depositors, securing of information on liabilities, and, in the end, comparing liabilities with assets.

Highland, Revere and Medford Trust Companies, it is learned, have started to prove claims. Once the assets and liabilities are analyzed, depositors are usually paid off in dividends over a period of years, according to the rapidity that bank investments are turned into cash for distribution. Depositors do not have to wait until the bank has liquidated all its assets to receive a percentage of their deposits, as is often thought, authorities explain.

Closing of banks in Massachusetts, one authority stated, was largely due to the depositors themselves, who rushed the banks at a period when it was difficult to convert investments into cash. In one sense, closing the banks is considered in the light of protectory measures for the depositors as well as the banks at a time when tangible assets are at a low ebb. While the doors are closed, it was said, a skeleton staff carried on the business of collecting collateral loans and otherwise building up the cash availabilities for distribution to depositors.

Problem of Street Traffic Begins To Demand Action in Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The problem of regulating street traffic is forcing itself more and more insistently upon the attention of the Moscow city authorities. Although the number of vehicles is small, compared with the figure for other large capitals, more and more automobiles and trucks are honking and hooting their way through the narrow streets of the Soviet capital; and the congestion and confusion at crowded corners where automobiles, trucks, buses, street cars, horsedrawn cabs and wooden peasant carts all dispute the right of way with each other and with pedestrians are sometimes very great.

Semaphores have now been installed at many of the main crossings and the Muscovite police (or militiamen, as they are called) are endeavoring to perfect themselves in the art of directing traffic. The city Soviet at one time issued a draconic order to the effect that all citizens had to walk only on the right-hand side of the street and could cross only at specified places, on pain of summary fines. While this ruling was allowed to fall into disuse because of the sheer impossibility of enforcing it, there is still a vigorous educational campaign to dissuade Soviet citizens from walking on the street pavements or from executing perilous zigzag crossings which involve the dodging of half a dozen different vehicles.

At the same time reckless chauffeurs who drive in the crowded streets of Moscow as if they were on country roads are being called to account, and some who were found guilty of causing serious mishaps have been deprived of their licenses and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

PARIS EXPECTS BRIAND TO DROP CABINET DUTIES

Foreign Ministry Service Marks Notable Epoch in Diplomacy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 9—Although the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, denied today a report that M. Aristide Briand had formally handed in his resignation, no one in official circles here doubts that next week will witness the end of the veteran Foreign Minister's long term at the Quai d'Orsay which has lasted almost seven years. With only four days' interruption, M. Briand has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since April 17, 1925.

His impending departure from the great palace on the bank of the Seine, where the Kellogg pact was signed and where the League of Nations Council held its last session to consider the Manchurian question, marks the close of an epoch in French diplomatic history. But no dramatic changes in policy are expected.

If, as appears likely, M. Laval himself takes over the Foreign Affairs portfolio, he is well qualified to continue the policy of moderation which has characterized the Briand régime. Like the elder statesman M. Laval is by tradition a man of the Left, although he now finds himself at the head of a Cabinet supported chiefly by conservative and moderate elements.

Not until after Parliament reassembles next Tuesday and goes through the formalities of the opening session will M. Laval publicly declare what he intends to do in the difficult situation which now confronts him as the result of the vacancy in the War Ministry caused by the passing on of M. André Maginot and the impending withdrawal of M. Briand. The Premier appears inclined instead of merely appointing new ministers to these posts to offer the collective resignation of his Cabinet and proceed to form a new ministry with participation of some parties of the Left if possible.

From an international viewpoint one disadvantage of this procedure would be that as the result of the time required to form a new Government some postponement might be necessary in the date of the Lausanne reparation conference.

The existing political situation in Paris is not of a nature to expedite negotiations with Great Britain on the reparations question which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Treasury official, is carrying on with experts of the Finance Ministry. France continues to desire that any new moratorium granted to Germany be of the shortest duration possible and even favors a one-year limit.

If M. Briand leaves the Quai d'Orsay it is understood he will be invited to continue in the Government as a minister without portfolio and permanent French representative at the League of Nations.

Dawes to Resign After Arms Parley Work Is Finished

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—In a formal statement, Gen. Charles G. Dawes announced that he would resign as Ambassador to Great Britain when the preliminary work of the Geneva Disarmament Conference is completed. General Dawes is head of the American delegation to this parley. His purpose in resigning, he states, is to resume banking activity in Chicago.

Although General Dawes will be available as a member of the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference later on if necessary, an expression of regret for his resignation as Ambassador to Great Britain came from the White House today on behalf of President Hoover.

Political speculation was roused by the Dawes statement, particularly as to whether it did not foreshadow a move to put him in the presidential race. Such talk, however, was generally discounted here, where it was said the Ambassador had long contemplated getting back into the rôle of private citizen. Mr. Dawes has been Ambassador to England since April, 1929. The announcement of the impending resignation was made a few hours after Mr. Dawes had left Washington for his home in Chicago.

It is expected that Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium and vice-chairman of the American delegation to the Armament Conference, will take Mr. Dawes' place when the latter resigns.

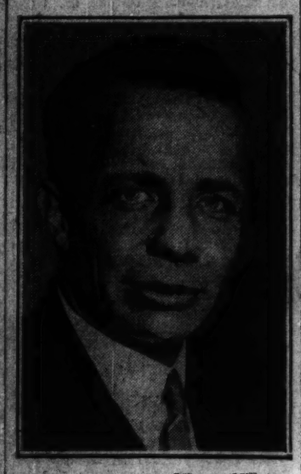
Dawes' Grasp of World Affairs Aided at London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—News that Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes is to resign his post here as Ambassador from the United States, is received with great regret by his many friends in London. Though he made no mention of his intention before leaving for the United States at the end of 1931, the resignation does not come altogether as a surprise.

One consolation for his departure will be the knowledge that his close acquaintance with European political, economic and financial conditions will be available for use at Washington in discussions of problems which the world has to face in the next few years.

Davis Out, Roosevelt Going to Philippines



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COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Dwight F. Davis resigned today as Governor-General of the Philippines, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now Governor of Porto Rico, was named to succeed him.

After conferring with President Hoover, Mr. Davis said there was no understanding as to when his resignation takes effect. He plans to visit his wife and daughter in Paris.

Cars Appeal At New York Motor Show

Models of Latest Design Priced at Lowest Figure in Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Automobile manufacturers inaugurated a concerted drive to prosperity with the opening of the thirty-second National Automobile Show at the Grand Central Palace today. When it closes on Jan. 16, it will move on to other important cities.

With demand for the first time in months surpassing production, with production slowly being keyed up in anticipation of spring buying, and inquiries from more prospective buyers developing than have appeared for a long time, manufacturers have left nothing undone which may result in sales.

The mechanical improvements in the new cars are the outstanding feature of the show, although a tendency toward greater streamlining is exhibited. The effort to reduce air resistance, however, is not nearly so marked in the stock models of the present show as in the specially built bodies of the salon held several weeks ago.

Almost without exception this year's models are faster and more powerful, with quicker acceleration and greater hill-climbing ability. Engines are larger and in many instances are offered with two compression ratios—one for ordinary driving and one for especially speedy traveling. There are extensions also in free-wheeling and nonclashing tranmissions, with silent second gear and other devices to lessen noise.

Eight cylinders predominate, but a number of manufacturers have introduced twelves. Two 16-cylinder cars also are being shown.

"We know we have the first lien on the purchaser's budget," declared Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, commenting upon the show. "The motor car is the last thing that the individual gives up in times of adversity—the first thing that is purchased when circumstances are such that a new purchase can be made. How could any industry have a greater foundation of opportunity?"

Mr. A. W. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, also envisages an upturn in the automobile industry.

"Many of the existing cars, numbering some 6,000,000 practically worn-out automobiles, must be replaced in 1932 through sheer necessity, if normal transportation requirements are to be met," Mr. Erskine declared. "More than 20,000,000 passenger cars and 3,000,000 commercial cars now operate in America. I feel sure that a substantial proportion of the 6,000,000 cars which have been in use more than seven years will be replaced."

Slump Hits Police; No Calls in 3 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Jan. 9—No telephone call to the police at Marblehead has been made for three days. Not a policeman on his beat has received a complaint as well. Such a lull in the demands for law enforcement represents, according to Mr. Irving Chapman, chief of police here, a record, which, he believes, may be due to the vigilence and reputation of the town, but which he elects to attribute to the good citizenship of the people of Marblehead.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The population of Australia on June 30, 1931, was 6,500,536, excluding full-blooded aboriginals, according to Prof. L. F. Giblin, commonwealth statistician. The increase of population for the year was 61,538. For the decade 1921-1931 there had been an increase of 1,064,802, an average annual gain of slightly under 2 per cent.

REPARATIONS END SOUGHT BY BRUENING

German Chancellor Tells English Ambassador Drain Must Stop

DELAY OF LAUSANNE CONFERENCE LOOMS

American Bankers Expect Geneva Arms Parley to Touch on Debts

Reparations developments have raised the possibility of postponing the Lausanne conference until Jan. 25.

At Berlin, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, is reported to have told the Ambassador from Great Britain that "No reparations—ever," is now the German position.

In London this statement is interpreted as involving sweeping revision, if not scrapping, of the Young plan.

American business men are urged to consider the whole subject of war debts, as vitally involving their activities, by Mr. Charles S. Dewey at Chicago.

In Liverpool, repudiation of war debts is declared indispensable to world economic recovery.

New York bankers meanwhile expect the coming disarmament conference to broaden its scope to include the related subjects of war debts and reparations.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—No more reparations—ever, is the gist of a blunt declaration by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, to the British Ambassador at Berlin, the Monitor is officially informed. Reports that the German position is hardening on the reparations issue have been coming for some time. But that such an emphatic, forthright statement should be made almost on the eve of the reparations conference at Lausanne came as a surprise even to Downing Street.

It is unanimously attributed to the influence of Herr Adolf Hitler, National Socialist leader. Exactly what Dr. Bruening said to the Ambassador is not available. But it amounts to a definite refusal to resume payment, on the ground of inability.

"Does that mean merely that Germany wants an extension of the moratorium or that it says it will never pay again?" the Monitor asked. "Never again, I suppose," was the answer.

Beyond admitting that an interview between the German Chancellor and the Ambassador took place, the Foreign Office refuses to comment. It is announced, however, that the reparations conference may be postponed until Jan. 26, but this is due at least as much to French Cabinet difficulties as to the development in Berlin which has given rise to a report that the conference may be abandoned altogether.

At present, however, the British Government intends that the conference should go on.

"Let Germany repeat its refusal at Lausanne," a Downing Street spokesman remarked when the Monitor questioned him on this point. While officially Great Britain has ranged itself alongside France in supporting a continuance of the Young Plan, the country as a whole undoubtedly sympathizes with the German viewpoint.

Indeed, official Britain only abandoned the thesis that now is the time to settle once for all the whole question of intergovernmental debts by wiping the slate completely clean, when the United States Congress vote on President Hoover's moratorium showed that such a policy is not practical politics. Dr. Bruening's demarche therefore finds Downing Street in the position of a spectator who promised to shout for Harvard when he hoped Yale would win.

The opposition is bound to be lukewarm in such circumstances and may be expected to take the line that the moment is badly chosen. France, on the other hand, is expected to protest vigorously, and perhaps actively, unless there are signs that Germany is ready to compromise. But the British estimate of Marlannes sentiments is that France fully recognizes that the payment of reparations can never be resumed on the scale laid down by the Young Plan.

A belief in improved prospects for settlement of international debts questions is one of the causes to which City authorities here attribute the gleam of hopefulness just now passing over London. Tangible evidence of this wave is seen in the small but general rise in Stock Exchange values, with increased demand for short-term treasury borrowings.

Temporary as may be this phenomenon, it is for the moment so marked that a usually cautious journal, the Financial Times, says today that it cannot be accounted for by purely commercial circumstances either in Great Britain or elsewhere. A feeling is abroad here that the causes of world trade recession are beginning to be understood and that the Lausanne conference in consequence may yet be the commencement of more hopeful conditions than any prevailing since the start of the catastrophic fall in prices which has so upset world trade.

Meanwhile, completed returns of the five big British banks today show that all these concerns, which amongst them largely monopolize banking business in this country, have done well during the past

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HOUSE TARIFF DEBATE ENTERS FINAL PERIOD

Reconstruction Finance Bill Reported Out for Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Moving swiftly forward with its outlined legislative program the Democratic controlled House of Representatives today entered on the final stage of debate over the tariff bill with the expectation of passing it before adjournment this evening.

In the meantime President Hoover's $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill was laid on the Speaker's desk ready for immediate consideration when the House meets again on Monday.

With the Senate entering upon its third day of general debate on a similar measure it is expected to have passed both houses at least by Tuesday, but since there are minor differences in the Senate and House bills a conference will then be necessary before a uniform measure can be sent to the President.

The major point at issue in both bills relates to the question of extending the potential financial relief of the corporation to banks which have already closed their doors. The Senate subcommittee, after careful consideration, refused to include this in the bill but said it would draw up a separate bill incorporating this scheme.

The subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which has been working on the bill for more than two weeks, reported it to the full committee late yesterday with this provision included. It is intended to enable banks which, although closed, are fundamentally solvent to borrow against their securities in order to pay off their depositors without delay.

Another difference results from what amounts to a legislative innovation by the subcommittee which drafted the House bill. Both Senate and House measures as originally drafted provided for a directorate of five members. In both houses the number was raised to seven on the recommendation of President Hoover. Of this number three are members ex-officio.

The Senate bill provides for nomination of the remaining four by the President as is usual in all governmental appointments. The House bill, however, provides that two shall be nominated by the Speaker of the House.

So far as can be ascertained no nominations have ever been made to federal positions by the Speaker or by anyone other than the President. There is some question as to the constitutionality of the subcommittee provisions.

Substantially, however, the bills under consideration in Senate and House are the same. Both provide for a corporation with a capital of $500,000,000 to be owned by the Government and with authority to issue debentures or other securities to the extent of three times the capital. This gives it potential assets of $2,000,000,000.

Making Way for Progress

OLD SOUTH CHURCH, COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
Work on Removal of "Leaning Tower" to Provide for New Parish House Begins.

RAZING BEGINS ON OLD SOUTH'S 'LEANING TOWER'

Structure Removal Makes Way for New $300,000 Parish House

Boston's "leaning tower," spine of the Old South Church, will lean no more. This famous landmark of Copley Square is being razed to make way for a new $300,000 parish house.

Since work was started on the demolition much speculation has arisen as to the reason, the most consistent rumor being that the tilt had become dangerous. This is not the fact.

When this 236-foot tower, taller by 16 feet than Bunker Hill Monument, was built in 1875, it leaned eight inches. Although this inclination has increased to approximately 3½ feet, it was in no way unsafe, according to the church building committee, headed by Mr. Charles M. Spofford.

Mr. Spofford believes that the tower inclination could be doubled without danger. The real reason for the demolition is the new parish house.

In planning this house, which will be finished by fall, the building committee at first decided to use the lower part of the present tower for parish rooms.

Through investigation, however, it was found that cutting doors into the tower base might so weaken it that it would become unsafe. Driving piles so close to the foundation was considered dangerous to those supporting the tower. Furthermore, the masonry of the structure was found to be in poor condition.

Still another reason cropped out. At first the building committee planned to strengthen the present tower, but found this would entail so much expense that it would be more satisfactory to take down the structure and build an entirely new one. It was also reasoned that any further lean in the future might crack the new parish house walls.

As a result it was decided to demolish the old landmark as security against future trouble and expense.

Since 1878 Old South tower has been under investigation. Due to its tremendous weight and the settling of land beneath the foundation the initial eight-inch lean gradually increased until 1890. From that time until 1912, when the Boylston Street subway was started, little change took place, the tilt measuring in that year about two and one-half feet.

Deep concern was felt for the stability of the tower at this time, because the subway was to be constructed at its very feet. Engineers, working on the subway, through minute calculations, strengthening of the tower foundation by steel piling imbedded in cement, and careful observation limited inclination during construction to about a foot.

The new tower is to be built on a steel frame, stronger and lighter than the masonry construction of the original. For the present it will be erected only to the level of the parish house, although it is planned to continue it to a substantial height when funds are available for the work.

Additional piles are to be driven 40 feet into the ground to a bed of clay. Bed rock lies more than 100 feet below the street level. Some of the old piles and stones taken from the old tower are to be utilized.

The new steeple, when finished, will be architecturally similar to that which has become so familiar to frequenters of Copley Square. The only changes will be a shortening to some extent and slight alterations in design.

EMPEROR ASKS TOKYO CABINET NOT TO RESIGN

Inukai Ministry Continues Unchanged—Position Held Precarious

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 9—The entire Inukai Cabinet withdrew its joint resignations today, assuring continuation of the present Government without change.

The Premier repaired to the Palace, to submit the resignations of Ministers who were out of the city yesterday, at 10:30 this morning. The Emperor personally received him and assured him that the Government should not assume any blame. Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai therefore summoned the Cabinet, which finally decided to continue in office en bloc.

Considerable pressure was required to obtain withdrawal of the resignations of the Home and War Ministers, who are directly responsible for the metropolitan police and gendarmerie, which were charged with guarding yesterday's imperial procession. Lieutenant-General Araki, War Minister, was particularly determined to resign, holding that a military leader must be an example to the nation. Senior army officers, however, finally induced him to remain in the Government.

The incident may have considerable repercussions in the coming general elections. It is practically certain that Mr. Inukai will have to dissolve the Diet, which reconvenes Jan. 21, since the Government has no majority. Elections must then be held, and the Minseito opposition will have a powerful weapon, charging the Government with cowardice and political greed by holding office after yesterday's attack.

Such an argument will undoubtedly have great effect on the conservative rural classes, which cling to old traditions and have always been the Seiyukai's chief supporters, distructing the Minseito's more liberal program.

The Emperor received scores of messages during the day, including many from foreign governments, to which he replied immediately.

The police censorship continues, newspapers limiting their accounts of the attack to bare official communiqués.

Stock markets and some of the commodities markets jumped about wildly until there was assurance that the Cabinet would remain in office, traders seeing a possible end of the Inukai inflationist policy if a new cabinet were formed.

The strength of the yen abroad is attributed here to the cabinet situation and it is believed that the yen will again weaken with the assurance of continuation of the Inukai régime. Conservative Japanese are increasingly inclined to distrust the Government's financial policies, which apparently include extensive domestic bond issues to cover Manchurian and other expenses, and mean that the budget has practically been abandoned.

Move in India Indicates Rise Of New Party

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—Is a new political party about to emerge in India? That is the question political observers of the Indian situation are asking here in view of the summoning of Indian moderates to the Viceregal Palace at New Delhi where the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, has invited them for informal conversations.

It is recognized that the Government of India in its drastic operations against the All-India National Congress has revealed definitely that British law and order in that country will be maintained. In the past the Congress has taken the line that British authorities are insincere in their intentions toward India, but the Round Table Conference has belied this.

It is contended in semiofficial circles here that the Congress has lost support of the public in India as the result of its failure at the Round Table and because its program is entirely unconstructive.

Hope is expressed that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and other moderate leaders may now seize their opportunity to establish an entirely new party—a constitutional party.

It is thought that from the Congress Party ranks of the Moderates—who are more numerous than is generally supposed—it would be possible to form a new party that would capture the imagination of the masses at the present time.

Against this party would be the extreme elements which might not include Mahatma Gandhi if he could be withdrawn from the false position in which he has been placed by his lieutenants. At any rate opinion is strong here that the Congress has exhausted both its funds and popular support.

In addition, it is believed that world opinion toward the movement since the Round Table Conference has undergone a radical change, particularly in the United States. Congress leaders have long been proud of the interest Americans have taken in their campaign, but, in light of the Round Table Conference policy, they can no longer claim Britain does not "mean well" by India. In view of this, it is felt Congress chiefs will have difficulty in renewing their civil disobedience activities and retain the good will of other peoples.

Meanwhile authorities are pressing forward with plans for implementing the Round-Table Conference in India. Delegates of the three special committees are sailing for India next week and the personnel of the Indians on these committees will be announced shortly. It is significant that no Indian asked to serve has so far refused.

Reparations End Demanded By Bruening on Parley's Eve

(Continued from Page 1)

year. Their profits in each case have gone down but this decrease proves to be much smaller than anticipated. Compared with 1930, it amounts to only 1.4 per cent in Barclays, 9.5 in Lloyds and in National Provincial, 11.3 in Midland and 12.2 in Westminster.

Complete provision has also been made for all bad debts and for depreciation of securities without seriously trenching upon reserves. Other cheerful contributions to the situation are made today from two such diverse sources as the Port of London Authority on one hand and F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., on the other.

The Port of London Authority controls the entire harbor of the metropolis and possesses resources represented by £50,000,000 capital. It announces today its intention to embark upon £7,000,000 extensions. It has started negotiations for obtaining additional land and has applied to the Government for the statutory changes requisite.

Woolworth's announcement is almost equally encouraging. It is to the effect that this chain-store business in the United Kingdom has made no less than £4,211,000 profit during the past year, being £500,000 more than in 1930, thereby showing that the recession in retail trade, considerable as it has been, is far from affecting everyone.

Business Men Advised To Unite on War Debts By Dewey at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—The suggestion that American business men unite for a broader approach to the whole subject of war debts, looking at it from a practical point of view and leaving out sentimentality and politics, was made here yesterday by Mr. Charles S. Dewey, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and more recently financial adviser to the Government of Poland. Mr. Dewey spoke before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

The war-debt issue has two aspects, Mr. Dewey brought out. If the debts are canceled, he asked, how heavy will the burden fall on the American taxpayer? If their payment is pressed at a time when Europe cannot pay, how will the repercussion affect American foreign trade?

"Might not a conference of the American business men, who are the taxpayers most concerned," he asked, "produce a policy that would be beneficial to the United States and at the same time follow the good business principle of not making our terms so difficult that we will injure the debtor, who at the same time is, and should continue to be, our very best customer?"

There are only three ways of settling current international payments, Mr. Dewey said—by transfer of gold; by transfer of manufactured goods and commodities, and by the extending of services such as transportation in ships, various types of insurance, etc.

"It is well known that owing to the present distribution of monetary gold throughout the world, the majority of the nations indebted to the United States are not in possession of a sufficient quantity to make payment in this medium," he said.

"Therefore, it would appear that all possibilities of current payment are closed with the possible exception of an agreement between foreign nations to grant concessions to our trade commensurate with their debt repayment postponements. There is no doubt that our foreign trade will need such concessions."

Bank of England Director Puts Repudiation of War Debts at Economic Crux

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—"The blunt truth is that if things go on as they are now going, the choice is quite simply between repudiation and chaos," Mr. Alexander Shaw, a director of the Bank of England, and former president of the Chamber of Shipping for the United Kingdom, said today aboard the new Peninsular & Oriental steamer Strathaird in an address on war debts and reparation.

Mr. Shaw said that the economic and social structure of Europe is daily moving nearer a precipice. A position has been reached, he said, where willingness to pay is no longer relevant. He explained his reasons for this declaration.

"I've spoken plainly," he said, "because these are no times for false and easy optimism. The sooner the facts are realized by the masses in Europe and America the quicker will be their response. There is no excuse for spineless and futile pessimism. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe in the ultimate common sense and good feeling of the ordinary man everywhere. He it is who disposes of the Government's politicians and policies, and when he is told the plain truth he has a habit of doing the right thing. The greatest mistakes of statesmen have been made through underrating his good feeling and good sense."

Mr. Shaw went on to declare that factories, yards, and ships were idle in the United States just as much as elsewhere throughout the world because an impasse had been reached. He recognized the difficulty in which America as the chief creditor nation stood in this respect, but he did not believe this would permanently bar the way to a settlement that would enable business to be resumed.

"Let us not allow the dust of domestic politics in America," Mr. Shaw continued, "to blind us for a moment to the gallant and indispensable part that country played in saving freedom. Heroism cannot be computed in dollars and cents. It springs from tradition and character.

"In a great emergency, the United States has never failed itself or mankind. As a reader of its history and an admirer of its people, I cannot conjure up a picture of America insisting on a course which in the moral sphere falls short of its greatest traditions and in the practical sphere would perpetuate the dislocation alike of its own economic system and that of the world."

New York Bankers Watch Geneva on Reparations

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—A leading figure in the American international banking group said today that he, and most of his associates, are looking to Geneva rather than to Lausanne for the final solution of Europe's reparations problems.

Too short a time will be permitted at this month's Lausanne conference on reparations to reach a settlement, he felt. At the Geneva conference, called for the avowed purpose of reducing armaments, it was forecast that the related questions of armaments, reparations and interallied debts would be placed before the world for open discussion. The Geneva discussions are scheduled to open on Feb. 2.

Private advices received by leading New York banks this week said considerable progress was being made in bringing the French and British Governments' policies more in line on the subject of reparations. The tenor of these reports influenced in degree the recent sharp advance in stock and bond prices, both here and abroad.

In substance, banking advices indicated that British and French reparations experts are reaching an agreement "in principle."

Democrats Report $1,030,486 Expense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee today reported its expenditures in 1931 totaled $1,030,486, and contributions, loans and other receipts amounting to $1,032,267.

In a report filed with the house clerk by Mr. James W. Gerard, treasurer, outstanding obligations totaled $787,747. Of this $345,280 is due Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman, for loans, and $433,766 to the County Trust Company of New York for borrowed money. Unpaid bills were listed at $6731. The report showed a balance of $2247 on Jan. 1.

Among the large contributions listed were Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, $12,500, and Mr. Vincent Astor, $25,000.

CANAL ZONE TRIP OF EFFICIENCY CHIEF AWAITED

Brown Expected to Urge Changes in Rule of Commissaries

By the United Press

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 9—The projected visit to the Canal Zone of Mr. Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States bureau of efficiency, who is to make a survey of the organization of the canal this month at the urgent invitation of Gov. Harry F. Burgess has aroused widespread interest not only among canal officials and workers but also among Panamanian Government officials and in business circles.

Although no announcement has yet been made concerning the scope of Mr. Brown's activities, it is believed that he will make a thorough investigation of the Panama Railroad and its subsidiary companies. Another feature which probably will be looked into is the land rent situation in the city of Colon. The railroad owns the entire tract of land on which Colon is located, and the Panama American, leading morning daily in Panama City, recently has urged that the company sell its Atlantic side property holdings including the Colon land.

Mr. Brown, it is conceded here, is more conversant with conditions in Panama and with the sentiment of Panamanians regarding the Panama Railroad commissaries, which supply groceries to zone employees at cost, than any other United States Government official. During the several months he spent on the isthmus in 1929 as a member of the staff of a commission investigating Panama's finances, he gained a valuable fund of information regarding the Panamanian views and opinions concerning the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad. At the same time he was able to view at close hand the Canal Zone operation and his coming visit will give him ample opportunity to make a comprehensive check on the entire situation.

The bureau of efficiency, set up and supported by the United States Congress, is entirely free from the control of the executive branch of the American Government. Consequently none of Mr. Brown's findings or recommendations will have to pass through the War Department which operates the Panama Canal. In the event Mr. Brown should see fit to propose the institution of a new policy in the operation of the zone commissaries, he would take his ideas directly to Congress.

Many Topics Await Pan-America Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The program of the Seventh Pan-American Conference to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1932, has been approved by the governing board of the Pan American Union here.

The board, composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American republics, serves as a permanent organ of the Pan American Union. The last conference was held in Havana, Cuba, in January and February, 1928.

The program for the seventh conference contains topics in international law and uniform legislation, economic problems, transportation, intellectual coöperation, social problems, and provides for a consideration of the results of the work of the Pan American organization.

Wenatchee Game Birds Receive Tons of Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Thousands of game birds throughout Chelan County are being fed while from one to six feet of snow blankets north-central Washington, through the efforts of growers, ranchers and others coöperating with the county game commission in the most extensive bird-feeding program ever conducted here.

The commission alone is supplying at least one ton of wheat each month for this purpose. Grain also is being furnished by the Cashmere Sportsmen's Association.

Hungarians, Chinese pheasants, quail and ducks are being fed regularly at three to five-day intervals. The birds are most numerous in the Wenatchee Valley.

BURMANS DIFFER ON FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Parties Await Statement by British Premier at London Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—The Burma Round-Table Conference today unanimously adopted its own report, which records a series of conflicting and contrasting views as to the future constitution of Burma. Lord Peel, who presided, said the report incorporated opinions of all parties represented at the conference. He added that the document registers a substantial measure of agreement.

The widely divergent views expressed by Burmans, Europeans, Karens, Indians, Anglo-Indians, and Shans—all of whom have an interest in the future constitution—indicate that exceptional interest will center on the statement by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, when he addresses the final session of the conference next Tuesday.

The task before the Prime Minister is to outline the form the future constitution will take—a problem that is made unusually difficult by reason of contrasting opinions held by delegates who have been unable to reconcile various fundamental issues.

At the same time, a report contains the considered policies of all political groups in Burma and offers British authorities complete data on political sentiments in that country. The sole purpose of the conference was to achieve as large a measure of agreement as possible, so that the British Parliament in preparing its measure would be able to meet the wishes of the parties concerned within the scope of the general terms of the reference.

However, according to Lord Winterton, Conservative delegate, the conference report presents so diverse a record of views held that he would hesitate to recommend that his party indorse any constitution until he has seen the shape it takes in the parliamentary bill. Representatives of European commercial interests in Burma also expressed disappointment that greater agreement was not reached.

A surprising feature of the discussion was revealed when Tharawaddy U Pu spoke on behalf of a majority of the Burman delegates—speaking in the interests of extremists, moderates and other shades of political opinion represented. His own view was extreme. He urged transfer of all subjects from British to Burman hands except control of the army. At the same time, he spoke from the assumption that the British would concede self-government with such reservations as may be necessary in the interests of Burma.

Miss May Oung, woman delegate, asked the British Government to include in the constituted act a clause definitely stating that women will have equal rights with men in Burma. Details of the report show the Burmans united on establishment of a bicameral Parliament and collective responsibility of ministers to the Legislature.

British to Pool Wireless Patents

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan .9—Six great wireless companies have agreed to pool their radio-gramophone patents with the object of helping the British manufacturer withstand foreign competition. The companies are the Gramophone Company, Electrical Research Products, Marconi, Columbia, British Thomson Houston, Standard Telephones and Cables. Manufacturing licenses will only be granted to firms not importing foreign instruments. The agreement enables manufacturers to go ahead on large scale production without fear of costly legal action over patent rights.

Pooling of all American radio patents necessary for the production of radio receivers is one of the conditions laid down by the United States Government in its suit against the Radio Corporation of America, based on monopolistic tendencies. The government suit would be dropped if this and a few other minor conditions were accepted. This pooling of patents represents the majority thought in the American radio industry and has been most successfully applied in the American automotive field.

Democrats Put Off Wet Issue Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

New York and Mr. John W. Davis of New York, and Mr. James M. Cox, former governor of Ohio. The toastmaster was Mr. Claude G. Bowers. The speakers uniformly held up to ridicule Republican promises of prosperity made during the 1928 presidential campaign, and contrasted the slogans and statements of their antagonists of that day with the conditions of industry and unemployment of the present.

Despite efforts of some of the Democratic leaders to keep discussion at the present "harmony" conference away from prohibition, both Mr. Smith and Mr. Cox attacked the Eighteenth Amendment. Indications here are, however, that the acrimony which pervaded the committee's session here last March over prohibition will be avoided in large part at this session, and that discussion of the party's stand on the proposed referendum plank will be postponed to the national convention.

Seek "Federal Aid" Bonds

Mr. Smith delivered the most direct attack on the present Administration and formulated the most specific alternative which he proposed as a course of meeting unemployment.

The Administration was "indefensible" in turning relief work to local agencies, Mr. Smith declared, because these "cannot cope with it." His own proposal was for an issue of federal bonds, amount not specified, the money to be used for a great construction program of public buildings and highways. An administrator of public works should likewise be established with authority to cut red tape alleged by Mr. Smith to be retarding progress of public works. Finally, he said, the federal building program for which appropriations are already available should be expedited.

Regarding prohibition, Mr. Smith attacked what he described as "a senseless, useless and fruitless attempt to enforce the prohibition law." He asserted enforcement was costing $100,000,000 annually, and that the United States was losing $1,000,000,000 in revenue by prohibition.

The speech of Mr. Davis dealt likewise with Republican promises of prosperity in 1928 and of subsequent disillusionment. Mr. Davis went further back than the last campaign. He characterized the Republican attacks on President Wilson in the Harding Administration as "the era of dark betrayal"; the Coolidge Administration "the era of smug complacency," and the latest Republican Administration "the era of wild dismay."

Mr. Davis also turned his guns on the Republican tariff policy, which he declared "has fanned the flames of economic nationalism and reprisal everywhere and aroused not only in our debtors but among our best customers a sullen and not unnatural resentment."

In the stock market activity preceding the business slump, Mr. Davis charged that "no word of warning or of caution came from the leaders at Washington. On the contrary, the few who counseled moderation and restraint were officially frowned upon as devotees of obsolete theories and enemies of progress."

Mr. Davis concluded with an appeal for party harmony, and a forecast of national victory.

Mr. Cox was another speaker who showed no desire to achieve party harmony by omitting mention of prohibition, and in a wet attack declared that "any institution that has cost our Government $25,000,000,000 and created a supercriminal state presents a problem that cannot long be deferred."

Democrats of the South who favored prohibition should be, he reasoned, prepared to work with their fellow party members in the North who opposed it, on the ground that the latter had formerly helped the South on another matter, the question of reconstruction after the Civil War.

To meet unemployment, Mr. Cox proposed "coöperative devices" which he said should be "maintained by employer and employee, a charge upon industry to support the unemployed workman and his family in slack times.

"If," he said, "we had done this 10 years ago, the present depression would not have been one-half so severe."

Rail Line Plan Couples Chile And Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Across arid wastes, where transient rivers contend with the sun for brief periods of existence, a railroad may be thrown. This is the implication of the decree issued by President Montero of Chile, granting a concession for the construction of a long-contemplated line into Argentina from Antofagasta on the Pacific coast of Chile.

From Antofagasta, the base of the proposed railroad, and, perhaps, the most barren area of Chile, the line is to traverse hundreds of miles over wastelands, where, beneath shale and sun-bleached earth, are imbedded nitrate deposits, sources of agricultural and plant wealth to the world.

Many years ago this proposed international line was the subject of a treaty between the two nations involved, and work was carried forward on the Argentine side. Resumption of work on the railroad is desired today, largely as a relief measure, to provide work for the unemployed in the nitrate fields and to revive northern ports around Antofagasta.

Since reverses to the nitrate monopoly, unemployment has been acute in towns which grew up almost exclusively in connection with this trade.

Construction of the proposed railroad would, it is expected, improve commercial relations between Chile and Argentina, as well as take up the unemployment slack in the nitrate areas. Salta, which is more than 300 miles inland, would, it is officially indicated, become a point of departure for Argentine merchandise and produce to the amount of 400,000 tons a year.

At present the two republics are connected by but one railroad, whereas, it is asserted, there is room for at least four. The proposed line would slant southward from the Pacific coast, into northwestern Argentina, where rain-freshened lands produce abundant vegetation. Thus a land that faces today a formidable desert expanse, would be brought thousands of transport miles nearer to the United States.

Wellesleys Form 'World Tomorrow' Study Conferences

Men and women from the villages, schools, and colleges of Wellesley have formed what is to be known as "The World Tomorrow Group," whose purpose is to stimulate interest in the problems of the modern world community with particular emphasis upon the question of disarmament for the purpose of achieving universal peace.

The program was inaugurated Thursday evening by Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law School, who spoke at Wellesley College on the subject: "Disarmament: Reasons for It and Objections to It."

By various methods the group hopes to arouse a far-reaching response to the vital problems with which it intends to deal. Study groups are to meet fortnightly and encouragement is given to home reading of the books suggested by the group leaders.

The executive committee includes Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College and a leading advocate of disarmament; Mrs. Muriel S. Curtis, professor of Biblical history at Wellesley, and Mr. Myron C. Pierce, Boston lawyer.

LEWISTON MAN SEEKS MAINE GOVERNORSHIP

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. Louis J. Brann, former Mayor of Lewiston, today was placed in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Fred H. Lancaster, member of the state committee from Androscoggin County, in announcing that Mr. Brann would be a contestant for the position, said he was "the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Androscoggin County."

Mr. Brann served several terms as Mayor of Lewiston and was also judge of the municipal court. He is the second man to enter the party's primary contest, the other being Mr. James B. Perkins, Augusta attorney.

Former Senator Reed of Missouri May Enter Lists

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. James A. Reed, former United States Senator, sounded what were believed by several thousand Missouri Democrats to be his aspirations to the Democratic nomination for President.

Making the principal address at the annual Missouri Jackson Day dinner last night, Mr. Reed said, introducing a program of remedial measures which he proposed for the nation, a program of seven points, "And now I speak for James A. Reed."

In his seven-point "victory" platform, decentralization of government and a withdrawal from all European controversy was the first plank. Second, he advocated repeal of laws which place the responsibilities of the various states on the Federal Government. Third, "wipe out innumerable boards and bureaus and discharge an army or spies, snoopers and tax eaters." Fourth, cease all attempts by the Government to promote, regulate or destroy business, with the exception of laws against monopoly and unfair trade practices.

The fifth plank would demand the Federal Reserve System no longer be the "agent and banker of the stock gambling hells of the nation; sixth, lower the tariffs, and eventually wipe them out; and seventh, restore the doctrine of state sovereignty.

BRAZIL STATE GAINS IN EUROPEAN TRADE

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—Commercial exchange between the State of Rio Grande do Sul and European countries has steadily increased in the last few months, according to an official report of the state Government. Both Porto Alegre and Rio Grande are now included in regular ports of call for transatlantic liners en route from Europe to Brazil and Argentina.

Conditions in Rio Grande do Sul are fairly prosperous compared to many other Brazilian states, a survey reveals. Recently the Companhia Carris Porto Alegrense, holders of a concession for transportation services here, started reconstruction of several street car lines. Several hundren men are being employed by the company for this work.

Rail Lockout Decreed

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway declared a lockout at the Matunga shops today. The men already are on strike because of a reduction in pay.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS

In December, Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 72,909 tons of coal, compared with 79,279 tons in December, 1930.

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GOAL OF W. C. T. U. SET AT 5,000,000 OF ACTIVE DRYS

Old Weapon of Pledge of Total Abstinence Used in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 9—Signing the pledge, the old weapon against liquor, is to be used on a larger scale than ever when the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union sets out Jan. 18 toward a goal of enrolling 5,000,000 Americans opposed to drink. The campaign is to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Pledges are to be distributed to the public through the 10,000 local W. C. T. U. organizations, it is announced at headquarters here. They read: "I hereby declare my purpose to abstain from alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

In the 58 years of its history, the National W. C. T. U. has enrolled more than 50,000,000 persons as total abstainers, it estimates.

During the week ending Jan. 16, meetings under the W. C. T. U. auspices will be held in more than 1000 communities, stressing the proven harmful effects of alcohol on the human system and the growing conviction that intoxicating drink has no place in this age. The announcement states the national association asks that the following be read at every meeting:

"We challenge the wets to solve the liquor problem with anything better than total abstinence; we challenge the wets to produce a better educational program than the facts concerning alcohol as divulged by research; we challenge the wets to substitute something better than law observance. We challenge them to produce a program of liquor regulation which liquor men will obey and which can be guaranteed as a remedy for drunkenness, vice, lawlessness, corruption and waste. For 12 years the wets have sneered at prohibition. What have they to offer?"

Safe Fiscal Policy Sure, Hoover Says

(Continued from Page 1)

utmost economy of governmental expenditure of all kinds. Our people must realize that government cannot continue to live in a depression upon the scale that was possible in times of great prosperity.

The developments of the past week should give great assurances to the country. The public statements of the Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate and House show a real nonpartisan determination in cooperation with the Administration to assure the country of the balancing of the federal expenditures and income for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The amount of taxes we will need to impose for this purpose will depend entirely upon what further cuts we can make in government expenditures. The budget before Congress represents a reduction of $360,000,000 in federal expenditures for the past fiscal year. I shall welcome any further reduction which can be made and still preserve the proper and just functioning of the federal government.

With the general realization of the necessity of reductions in expenditures, we should thus at last be able to bring about the wholesale elimination of overlapping in the federal government bureaus and agencies, which will also contribute materially to the program of economy.

Maintain Full Stability

With this program we are thus assured that we can maintain the full stability and credit of the Federal Government by no increase in the public debt after covering the deficit of this fiscal year and no further increase after the first of next July.

The balancing of next year's expenditure and receipts and the limitation of borrowing implies the resolute opposition to any new or enlarged activities of the Government. With the assurances which have now been given from the leaders in Congress, I do not believe there is any ground for apprehension by the public from the flood of extravagant proposals which have been introduced there.

It is true that these bills would imply an increase of government expenditure during the next five years of over $40,000,000,000, or more than $8,000,000,000 per annum.

The great majority of these bills have been advanced by some organization or some sectional interest and are little likely to see the light of day from Congressional committees. They do, however, represent a spirit of spending in the country which must be abandoned.

I realize that drastic economy requires sacrifice of large hopes of expenditures promoted by such interests. However, I appeal to their sense of patriotism in these times not to press their demands. They should withdraw the pressures upon governmental officials.

Real Road to Relief

Rigid economy is a real road to relief, to home owners, farmers, workers and every element of our population.

The proposed budget of Federal Government expenditures for the next fiscal year amounts to about $4,000,000,000, of which over $2,800,000,000 is for debt, military and veterans' services, and nearly half the balance is for aid to employment in construction works and aids to agriculture.

It is worth noting that the state and local government expenditures of the country amount to nearly nine billion. The Federal Government itself ofttimes contributes to increased state and local expenditure by appropriations requiring a matching of money by the states.

The result is pressure upon state officials by the groups who will receive benefits from these expenditures and makes them the unwilling victims of increased government costs.

Our first duty as a nation is to put our governmental house in order—national, state and local. With the return of prosperity the Government can undertake constructive projects both of social character and in public improvement.

We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity. The people will, of course, provide against distress, but the purpose of the nation must be to restore employment by economic recovery.

The reduction in governmental expenditures and the stability of government finance is the most fundamental step toward this end. It can contribute greatly to employment and the recovery of prosperity in agriculture. That must be our concentrated purpose.

Methodists Back Prohibition Board

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Methodists once more stood by their Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals when a proposal to merge the board with another was voted down in committee here yesterday.

This announcement was made by the World Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. The proposition to merge its board, of which Dr. Clarence True Wilson is general secretary, was unanimously rejected by the committee on general conference legislation which met here. This wipes off the slate any such proposal for legislation to come before the World Service Commission of the church to meet in April or the General Conference in May, it is indicated. A proposal to make Dr. Wilson's office elective by the General Conference instead of appointive by his own committee was also turned down.

Missions and benevolences in the Methodist denomination are holding up well, considering world business conditions, reported Dr. Orrin W. Auman, treasurer of the World Service Commission. In 1931 the fund for missionary and benevolent work totaled $8,721,299.

Michigan Proves Dry Law Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, MICH.—Enforcement of the prohibition law in Michigan compares favorably with the enforcement of other laws, according to Dr. Richard W. McLain, chaplain of the state prison here. He bases his views on a compilation of figures available for the first 10 months of 1931.

Less than one-sixth of those admitted to the state prison were convicted as liquor law violators, he said. Of the 1792 sentenced to serve prison terms, but 260 were for violations of the prohibition law. Among other violations were 364 for burglary, 374 for larceny and 251 for robbery.

"I am convinced that in comparison prohibition is being enforced quite as well as any other law so far as the State of Michigan is concerned," the chaplain said.

Cook Can Now Sift Flour to Strains Of 'Humoresque' or 'Traumerei'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Strains of "Humoresque" now filter through the kitchen cabinet, the latest inclosure for the radio. So many housewives wish to hear radio programs, recipes and household advice without leaving the culinary workshop that one manufacturer figures that a second radio is a necessary auxiliary in the home equipment.

A five-tube set in a metal box, painted green to match the cabinet, is placed on the table surface of the cabinet while the dynamic speaker keeps company with flour and sugar in back of the upper door. The cabinet is shown at the semi-annual furniture market and style show at the American Furniture Mart here.

Other new ideas have been incorporated in the furniture industry. A floor lamp no longer needs to have its excess cord twisted and tangled in an unsightly heap to catch the dust. Copying the idea of the tape measure which automatically winds back on the little wheel when the sides of the case are pressed, the manufacturer has placed a lamp cord reel in the base of the floor lamp which automatically takes up all of the slack in the cord.

Zippers have entered the furniture field. The big orange and green beach umbrella has a zipper up the center of one section. When the sun goes under a cloud, the vacationist just zips the zipper which folds the umbrella in the reverse of the usual method, turning it inside out in lopping folds behind the chair.

For the first time the Home Furnishings Guild of America, recently organized and composed of leading manufacturers and retail merchants, is showing dealers a new way to sell their goods. If its novel plan is adopted, home-furnishing departments will be rearranged according to period style instead of according to chairs, tables, drapes, desks, and fabrics.

Then Mrs. "Do-Over-Her-Home" will enter the "Early American Room," for instance, and be able to buy a maple bed, chints drapes, hooked rugs all from the same salesman and all harmonizing in this one-period style.

"We are trying to get dealers to show correlated ensemble groups," said Mrs. Cornelia B. Faraday, styling director of the organization. "This plan makes it possible for the home maker to select her home furnishings from correctly assembled merchandise. She will not be running from one department to another with a little sample trying to make the selections, for she will have gathered into one room the various accessories of rugs, curtains and drapes which harmonize and which are appropriate in a given period group."

S. S. St. John to Ply North Atlantic

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES LAUNCH 465-FOOT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT VESSEL

Utility, Beauty and Safety Are Combined in This $3,500,000 Ship Built at Newport News, Va. The Accommodations Are Luxurious and the Decorative Scheme of Unusual Artistry. The Mechanical Equipment Includes Two Sets of Single Reduction Geared Turbines and Four Oil-Burning Watertube Boilers.

ST. JOHN TO JOIN EASTERN LINES' COAST FLEET

Vessel to Enter Boston-New Brunswick Service in Few Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 9—The Saint John, 10,000-ton liner, slid down smoking ways into the ocean today after a bottle containing water from Reversible Falls at St. John, N. B., had been broken on her bow by Mrs. Robert G. Stone, wife of a director of the Eastern Steamship Lines, for which the vessel was constructed.

The 402-foot ship was resting in the ways one minute; the next she was proudly allied to the seven seas of the world. Workmen who had watched her grow hammered her clear from the blocks. As her great bulk, bedecked with streaming flags, gained momentum, cables snapped, a babel of horns and whistles from the ships and cheers from the witnesses arose, and the ship was launched, to be towed to her transient berth for final preparations.

The Saint John cost $3,500,000, has a speed of between 20 and 22 knots, a capacity for 756 passengers and a crew of 178 and a cruising radius of 13 days at 18 knots. With a freight-carrying capacity of 158,000 cubic feet, the Saint John was characterized as one of the finest of the ships in the passenger and freight service between Boston and Saint John.

Among those who attended the launching as guests of the Eastern Steamship Lines were many federal officials and prominent persons from Saint John, Boston, New York and Washington. Federal officials included Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine, Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach of New Jersey, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Capt. Elmer E. Crowley, president of the United States Shipping Board.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, constructors of the liner, sought to embody in it the ideals of speed, safety and luxury.

The Eastern Steamship Lines Inc. feels that it has succeeded in putting afloat a counterpart of a modern hotel, in its comforts and luxuries. The Saint John will be operated on the Boston-Saint John route from May 1, 1932, and plans are being arranged for a series of social functions on her deck when she makes her first trip to that city.

DAIRYMEN SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Directors of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association made plans for a concerted drive on the Massachusetts Legislature for enactment of milk inspection legislation, at a meeting which brought the fourteenth annual union agricultural meetings at the State Armory to a close yesterday.

The directors went on record yesterday favoring legislation which would establish regulations for weighing and testing milk, these to be policed by the State Department of Agriculture with power to prosecute violators. The directors elected Mr. Harvey G. Turner of Andover, president and Mr. George Fuller of Deerfield first vice-president.

Capper Bill Aims To Bar Guns From Dangerous Hands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—An appeal for support of a bill designed to make purchase of firearms by unresponsible people difficult in the District of Columbia was made by Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas for the National Anti-Weapon Association over a nation-wide radio hookup last night.

Senator Capper called for national support of the bill "in the hopes that it will serve as a model for future legislation throughout the states." A feature of the measure would make it impossible to purchase firearms until after an application had been filed with the dealer 48 hours.

"This waiting period between application and purchase of a revolver," Senator Capper said, "gives the authorities time to check up on the name and address furnished the dealer by the purchaser. If the applicant is faking the information, that is soon known. If he is a minor, a criminal, a drug addict, an habitual drunkard, or otherwise incompetent, that information is soon furnished the dealer with instructions to turn down the applicant.

"The bill also carries heavy penalties for any violations of its provisions, and imposes additional penalties for committing any crime of violence while armed."

SALES PROCEDURE SURVEYS FAVORED

While business men are taking inventory they should look into their marketing and sales procedures, Mr. H. Russell Cort, commercial agent on United States marketing of the Department of Commerce, states.

"As an immeasurably valuable aid in forming judgments, more and more New England companies are employing market research and sales analysis and that is where the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce should come in handy," he said. "We can supply a considerable amount of basic information, which, when interpreted in terms of your knowledge of your products and your problems, will allow a dispassionate view of your market potentialities and sale possibilities."

'Joe Took Father's Shoe Bench Out' Is a Loud Noise, Sound Experts Say

"Joe took father's shoe bench out. Joe took father's shoe bench out. Joe took father's — — "

If you walked into a telephone research laboratory and heard a young man making this simple declarative statement again and again into a telephone transmitter, you might be led to believe that the speaker had been accused of "cutting up" with father's bench and that the responsibility therefor was being shoved onto Joe, and Joe alone.

But, according to Dr. Harvey Fletcher, acoustical research director of the Bell Telephone laboratories, who spoke at the Lowell Institute last night on "Researches in Speech and Hearing," the sentence is used in testing new telephonic devices because it contains "all the fundamental sounds in the English language that contribute appreciably toward the loudness of speech." Another test sentence of value in speech research, he said, was, "She is waiting at my lawn.

"A systematic study of speech and hearing," said Dr. Fletcher, "has been carried on intensively, particularly during the last two decades, in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone System.

"The information and principles which have resulted are continually being applied in the design and development of telephone circuits, apparatus and systems, to improve the efficiency and clearness of voice transmission.

"One result of this work has been the development of transmission systems carrying a broad frequency range with little distortion, and is applied in the present sound transmission and reproducing systems used in public address, radio broadcasting, sound picture and the phonograph."

Dr. Fletcher demonstrated a device, made with bellows and reed, which when placed in the mouth could produce a variety of vowels and consonantal sounds, thereby showing the importance of the larnyx in controlling sound to produce speech.

Fond parents who have experienced the thrill of hearing their child say "mama," learned from the lecturer, as he demonstrated the artificial larnyx, that the word, formed by the repetition of the semi-vowel "m" and the vowel "a," was the easiest and most naturally acquired addition to the vocabulary. "Papa," he averred, was a more difficult achievement because "p" is an unvoiced stop consonant made possible by lip and breath control.

CHICOPEE FIREMEN VOTE TO AID RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 9—Members of the Permanent Firemen's Benefit Association last night voted to make a voluntary contribution of 10 per cent of their salaries for the balance of the fiscal year, to assist the city. The contribution was suggested by Mayor Anthony J. Stonina in his inaugural address last Monday.

The firemen represent an annual pay roll of approximately $140,000. They are the first of other groups of city employees expected to accept the Mayor's proposal to relieve the city's financial difficulties. More than 70 per cent of the firemen are property owners and taxpayers.

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WAYS OF GETTING FOREIGN BONDS ARE QUESTIONED

Senate Committee Is Told of the Reversal of Ordinary Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The insatiable appetite of United States investors for foreign bonds led international bankers in the last decade to resort to methods that at least one of them "would not commend in retrospect," according to testimony given to the Senate Finance Committee yesterday in its inquiry into the flotation of foreign loans in this country.

Keen competition among banking firms for the opportunity of issuing loans during that period reversed the normal order of borrowers going to lenders, Mr. Frederick Strauss, J. & W. Seligman & Co. partner, told the committee.

"I always felt the borrower should seek the lender, not the lender the borrower," Mr. Strauss declared, although he added that long before the United States entered the money market, bankers in London, Paris and Amsterdam were engaged in promoting loans.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California declared that the whole purpose of the Senate investigation is to find a way to change these methods and protect the United States investor. Mr. Strauss replied that such action would be desirable if it could be accomplished, but added, "I have my doubts."

Mistake Admitted

One method employed by the Seligman company which Senator Johnson particularly condemned and in which Mr. Strauss admitted his company "made a mistake in not throwing the thing over," was the alleged payment of $415,000 to Señor Juan Leguia, son of the then President of Peru, for promoting loans to that Republic. The three loans for which young Leguia received a commissions as testified before the committee, totaled $100,000,000, and all are said to be in default at the present time. The President's son was one of a group of promoters to whom the Seligman company was said to have paid $533,000.

Both Mr. Strauss and his associate, Mr. Henry Breck, told the committee that their firm, notwithstanding the great competition for foreign loans, never issued any until it had investigated them and considered them safe. Asked if he considered Latin America overborrowed, Mr. Breck's reply was:

"In the light of hind sight, yes, but at the time no one could have foreseen the catastrophic fall in commodity prices that came."

Mr. Strauss told the committee that if present conditions had been foreseen his company would not have done any business in the last five years. He said they followed closely the publications of the Department of Commerce and in none was the statement made that Peru or any other country was overborrowed.

Mr. George Murnane of Lee Higginson & Co., following the Seligman representatives on the stand, said his company has participated in 205 bond issues totaling $6,579,405,000, on which its total gross profits were $14,158,000. Loans to Brazil and Hungary amounting to $16,923,000 are already in default and others amounting to $26,630,000 will be in default when the next payments are due because of decrees issued in these countries controlling exchange, he said. There will also be defaults in interest, but not on sinking funds, in the case of $16,594,000 in loans to the Dominican Republic for this reason, Mr. Murnane stated.

Profits of $5,779,000

Mr. Ray Morris of Brown Brothers, Harriman Company told the committee that his firm has participated in foreign loans amounting to $3,794,000,000, on which its gross profits have been $5,779,000. He also said he foresaw more defaults in Latin-American loans because of the inability of the debtors to get exchange. Most of his company's business is done in other parts of the world, he said.

In a report submitted to the committee by the Foreign Policy Association, the aggregate par value of defaulted bonds of governments and political subdivisions on Jan. 1, 1932, is placed at $3,619,007,265, excluding the Russian debt.

The report, compiled by Mr. Max Winkler of New York and Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, of the association's research staff, shows a total much larger than the amount reported to the Finance Committee, inasmuch as it includes bonds floated on foreign markets as well as those floated in the United States.

Excluding the repudiated debts of the Russian Empire, the value of defaulted governmental bonds on Jan. 1, 1932, was 1.6 per cent of the world's indebtedness, according to the report.

Unwise stimulation of foreign investments from 1925 to 1928 followed by drastic contraction during the last three years was primarily responsible for the recent disturbing growth of defaults, Mr. Winkler and Mr. Stewart both stated. The continued raising of tariff walls in the face of an intensified maladjustment of the world's gold supply, they declared, makes payments on interest and principal of many outstanding debts virtually impossible.

The type of supervision exercised over foreign debts by the State Department, they contended, is ineffective. They recommend the establishment of a council of American holders of foreign bonds to function independently but in cooperation with leading banking interests, to supervise all foreign flotation; publication of accurate statistics regarding the position of the borrowing country; coöperation between the American council and similar European organizations with a view to preventing the flotation in any market of a foreign loan on behalf of a government which has defaulted on loans raised or outstanding in other markets; agreement between the borrowing nation and its creditors to refer controversies to the League of Nations, and the adoption of a common investment policy to assure a steady and uninterrupted flow of credit to responsible and solvent borrowers.

Half of Physicians Ask Liquor Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 9—Less than half the physicians in the United States received whisky prescription books from the Government in the fiscal year 1931, the National W. C. T. U. announces. Its information came from Dr. James M. Doran, United States Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol.

Of the nation's 156,440 physicians, listed in the American Medical Directory, only 72,160 received books, Dr. Doran reported.

In Tennessee only 19 of the 2962 listed doctors took out books. In New York State books were applied for by 67 per cent of the physicians; in Illinois by 74 per cent; in Philadelphia by 70 per cent.

Dentists took out more whisky than hospital authorities, the latter drawing only 17,281 gallons of whisky, nearly one-third going to hospitals of New York State, according to the tabulation.

WILLIAMSBURG BOOK OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Williamsburg citizens are now supplied with a technical survey of their public affairs in the work prepared by Dr. Luther Gulick of Columbia University, entitled "A Modern Government In a Colonial City," a book describing the present and proposed city government, provision for which is being worked into the new charter to be submitted to the General Assembly this month.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mr. William Graham, president of the Board of Trade in the recent Labor Government, passed on here last night. Mr. Graham was regarded by members of all political parties as one of the outstanding figures in the last House of Commons. He was entirely at home in intricate statistical details. His piloting of the highly contentious coal mines bill through the last House earned the admiration of friends and foes alike.

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Communist Town Built Beyond Outposts Of Civilization as Port for Soviet Trade

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SIBERIA UNDER THE SOVIETS
Last of Two Articles

By LEONARD W. MATTERS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A thousand miles beyond the borders of civilization the Soviets have built a town out of nothing. Up the Yenisei River there is today a port and city called Igraka. It is not to be found on any map because it did not exist until two years ago, and prior to that moment was just a spot on the river bank visited by reindeer, and the lumbering bear, and the lean wolf.

Today it has a population of 10,500. It is provided with sawmills, electric power plant, radio station, cinema, workers' clubs, coöperative stores, and every other amenity that one might reasonably expect to find in a place so young and yet 1000 miles distant from any other important center of population.

Igarka is crude and quaint, but it is none the less a monument to the courage and enterprise of those who have taken in hand the job of putting Siberia on the map of human effort.

It is a lumber town up in the Arctic Circle where the night lasts for months. For roads and streets a foundation of logs has been laid, and on these are pine planks in place of stone cement. The log ponds are heated from the power houses, and the mills are working day and night throughout the year. Yet there is not a pine log within hundreds of miles of the town,—nothing but the stunted spruce of the "tundra" and a two-foot carpet of moss which in the summer becomes the breeding ground of millions of mosquitoes.

Log Rafts Float Far

Igarka is merely an episode in the general scheme of Siberian development. It is a port for ocean steamers —a port and milling town 450 miles up the Yenisei. From the region around Lake Baikal, and from forest zones nearer at hand, the log rafts float hundreds of miles down the giant river to be sawed up at Igarka and shipped out in the season to all parts of Europe. To this port will later come coal, iron, graphite and other industrial raw materials for which there can be no need or use unless Igarka is made into a great modern city.

At Igarka I lived in a communal four-roomed wooden house and I had my meals in the communal canteen reserved for those engaged in the dockside operations.

The house was overheated by a stove in which my fellow tenants burned as much waste lumber as they wished. In one room slept four river pilots, and in another four aviators.

Two of them had flown to the rescue of Nobile and his companions, and they proudly wore on their blue tunics gold and enamel medals representing the highest honor the Soviet Government can bestow for valor.

The third room held a Jewish shipping clerk, a motor mechanic and a geologist. In the fourth lived my interpreter friend and myself. Languages spoken in this house were Russian, German, French and English.

We all fared in the same simple, rough manner, sleeping on plank beds with mattresses of shavings, and washing ourselves out of doors at the same suspended can filled with water. In the canteen I queued-up like everybody else for my ration of white and black bread, my bowl of soup and my dish of meat and such extras as could be supplied. The queue-up, when necessary, fits in with the organization and control which is Sovietism, and it seems preferable to scramble and chaos.

As to the food supplies in Igarka—it is only to be wished the masses of workers in many a western European country were as substantially and wholesomely fed. Twice as much as I could eat was my ration, but for a dock official, out in the open all day, the supply was probably no more than enough. I missed green vegetables and many other things, but that the food was ample and sound was evident from the vigorous condition of the people.

Enjoy Communistic Living

The people of Igarka have accepted Communism, and it is indisputable that they enjoy living under the system. There are among them men and women to whom "before the war" is a memory of different and even better things. They say, "Things were different." Sometimes they say, "Things were better," but when they say this to the youth they are laughed at and pitied.

Undoubtedly the new generation, amply represented at Igarka—this remote and harsh scene of Soviet activity on the Yenisei—has courage, enthusiasm and unquestioning confidence. There is no sense of hardship among the youth, whatever may be felt by the generation that developed a pre-war outlook.

Great things are planned for and by youth itself. The young people see in the establishment of Igarka an achievement which speaks for itself. Igarka, with its mills and its never-resting machinery, its planked streets, its humming power houses, and the yearly visit of ships which take its lumber production to places thousands of miles away, means for these Communist youths Success in capital letters.

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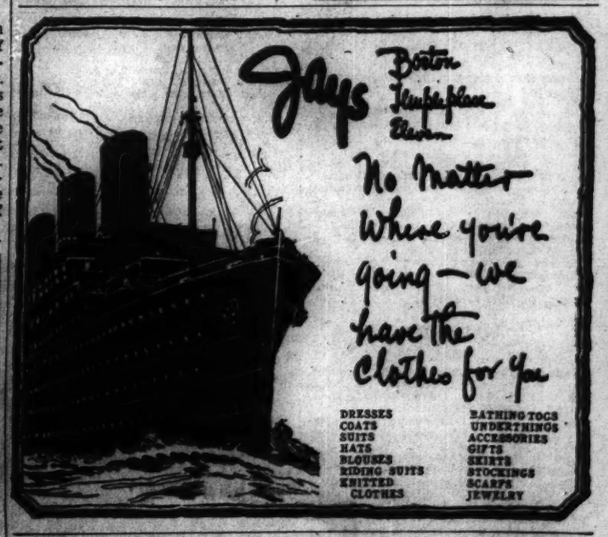

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CHURCHES SEEK CHANGE IN NEW MEXICAN LAWS

Limiting of Clergymen Prevents Services in Most Edifices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9—With a population of 1,300,000, including the suburbs comprising the Federal District, this city enters the second Sunday of the year without religious services in any of its nearly 250 churches, excepting a half dozen Mexican Protestant churches.

There is a mixed feeling of speculative apprehension and hope that a settlement of the latest Mexican religious controversy caused by the federal law limiting clergymen for all creeds to 25 for the district—particularly affecting the Roman Catholics—will be reached soon noticeable in the public at large.

The American colony of Mexico, excepting the congregation of First Church of Christ, Scientist, will join the vast majority of Roman Catholics in a serviceless Sunday tomorrow.

Appeal to Government

Permits to officiate have not been granted to pastors of the Union Evangelical Church and Christ Church Cathedral attended by the majority of American residents in Mexico because the new law specified that all ministers of the gospel must be Mexican by birth and a legal question arises whether the new law repeals the law of January, 1927, which authorizes non-Spanish-speaking clergymen to officiate to their foreign congregations for a period of six years.

Ministers of both churches appealed through the usual channels to the Government last week after promulgation of the law for a permit to officiate.

As yet this permit has not been granted nor do representatives of these churches believe a definite ruling is to be anticipated in the near future.

The wording of the religious law is such that it does not apply to Christian Science services, in that it refers only to services conducted by ordained ministers or preachers.

Passive Resistance Campaign

Mr. J. Reuben Clark, American Ambassador, because of the natural effect the law has on the religious freedom of the majority of American residents in Mexico City, is keeping closely in touch with the local situation, centered chiefly about the pacific resistance campaign of the Roman Catholic episcopacy against enforcement of the law, the success or failure of which includes all creeds.

Not discouraged by the setback they have received in the courts, which have rejected petitions for restraining enforcement of the new law, the Roman Catholics are working on an elaborate plan to push their passive resistance campaign.

Thirty-one petitions against enforcement of the law have been so far presented. Printed blanks are ready for 300 additional priests to file according to attorneys directing the legal advance, while similarly worded blanks are being filled in rapidly by the laity, the number of which ultimately to be presented ranges from 10,000 to several hundred thousand.

Attorneys for the Roman Catholic defense have countered the denial of the lower courts with the assertion that the law is a law which is not a law and that they will carry their case to the Supreme Court.

Honduras Ready To Talk Boundary With Guatemala

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Way has been cleared for hearings on the Guatemalan-Honduran boundary dispute. A special tribunal consisting of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States, Señor Luis Castro-Urena of Costa Rica and Señor Emilio Bello-Codesido of Chile, have determined that commissioners recently appointed by Guatemala and Honduras to act upon this problem are qualified to proceed.

The tribunal had for its consideration the question as to whether the commission established by the treaty of July 16, 1930, should undertake to act as an international Central American tribunal. It was decided that should that commission attempt to function there would be the possibility for either Honduras or Guatemala, dissatisfied by an award on the boundary question, to insist that the award was null since the commission had not been "organized in strict accordance" with the convention of Feb. 7, 1923.

The commissions in Washington representing the governments of Honduras and Guatemala will now submit to the special boundary tribunal their respective pleas, proofs and documents, relating to the boundary question as provided in the treaty of 1930.

Dates for the hearings before the tribunal have not been announced.

Entertainments

Holmes in Hollywood

Mr. Burton Holmes has gone Hollywood. First the climate got him—then the realtors—then the movies—now the movie stars. His opening travel revue of this season's series, last evening at Symphony Hall, was a rondo of praise, with the word "charming" completing the cadence of every other line. And not only to be discreet (Mr. Holmes has bought a house on a Hollywood hilltop, and makes travel-shorts); he really seemed to mean it.

For this fabulous City of Splendid Day is just one continuous fish-fry. The playboys and girls of the world foregather and disport themselves in the streets thereof. They "dress up," as children are so fond of doing, in make-believe fancy dress or the full dress of their elders. Even the architecture is in the game and makes believe it's Swiss or Italian or Oriental, according to the taste of the toy's owner. Wayside refreshment booths contribute to the costume party, one appearing with startling originality in the form of a toad, labeled with that subtlety peculiar to the motion picture world, "Toed In," (the refreshments are inside). Another, called "The Brown Derby," is actually in the shape of Al Smith's renowned old hat. And—isn't this cute?—at the round one made like an orange with orange blossoms on top, you get orange juice.

Naturally, in this sublimated Coney Island atmosphere, all the world makes holiday. But the actresses never forget to act, even when they are chatting with Mr. Holmes quite un-camera-consciously. And when they are urged to speak before the microphone on those grand Cinderella-ball-like openings (we refer to the cinema) they toss their little-girl heads and speak their little pieces with touching naïveté. Here too, the beauty of the heroines is rivaled only by the handsomeness of the heroes. It is like the old fairy tales in which each is always more beautiful than the last. You have read about it all before, but you can't believe it, even when it is set before you on the screen.

Without the satirical bite, Mr. Holmes's "Pictorial Joy Ride Among the Stars" is funnier than "Once in a Lifetime." A travel revue on no account to be missed. It is to be repeated this afternoon. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

J. Eliot Enneking

The large assembly room of the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street is hung with paintings by Mr. J. Eliot Enneking. They are depictions of the fisheries and houses of Gloucester.

Mr. Enneking is a prolific artist. The quantity of his output, however, does not impair the quality. He has a happy manner with the brush, depicting scene after scene in which the small gabled houses, the old trees, the weather-beaten wharves, the trawlers, appear again and again as items in design. They are enveloped in sunshine, and endowed with a pleasing quiet.

Fine Arts Theater

Portraits by Mr. Robert M. Chandler are shown in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater. Most interesting are the portrayals of theatrical folk, among whom one may see Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, Joseph Jefferson. Technically, they are efficiently made.

There are, besides, portraits of American cinema actors by Mr. Samuel W. Frazer.

Doll and Richards

A very choice display of prints occupies the walls of the main gallery of Doll and Richards. Names well known to connoisseurs are to be seen there. Of particular interest is a set of etchings of architectural subjects made by Mr. Louis Rosenberg.

The most recent etching by the indefatigable Mr. Martin Lewis may also be seen. Here the artist is occupied with city streets on a wet night. Gleaming surfaces deftly handled mark his extraordinary craftsmanship. There are Zorns, Whistlers, Lapères, a worthy list. D. A.

DUTY ON PEARS CANCELED

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8 (AP)—Cancellation of the value fixed for duty purposes on pears was announced yesterday by the Department of National Revenue. Last July a value of four cents a pound was set on importations of that fruit.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Saturday Evening Club dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8 to 12.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Mrs Moonlight," 8:15.
Copley—"This Thing Called Love," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Dinner, Eastern Steamship Lines, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6.

Meeting and buffet supper, Contemporary Club, 8.

Salem Church Forum: Address, "The Bellicose Triangle," by Mr. No Young Park, Tabernacle Church, Salem, 7:45.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4:30. Meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, George E. O'Dell, author, speaker on "O'Neill's 'Mourning Becomes Electra' Ancient Myth and Modern Disenchantment," George W. Brown Hall, 396 Huntington Ave., 11.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "What Have We Lost Since the War?" by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver; concert, community singing; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Some Phases of the Drama," by Prof. Matthew T. Copithorne (Drama League Course), 3:30; concert, Mereminska Trio, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Annual meeting, Menorah Society, Portia Law School, school reception rooms, afternoon.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion pictures on "The Gaspe Peninsula," 3 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "What Is Going On in Our Prisons," by Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent, Norfolk State Prison Colony; program of organ music; Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, 10:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Alessandro Niccoli, violinist; Samuel Gardner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 3.

Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, Jordan Hall, afternoon.

Boston City Club: Concert by Harvard Alumni Chorus, Mr. Malcolm Lang, director; Mrs. Bernice P. Butler, soloist; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Pekingese Association, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

New England Women's Club meeting, Prof. Robert Hiller, speaker, on "Contemporary Poetry," auspices Work Committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Annual donors' luncheon, auspices Boston Haddassa, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, speaker, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Shoe Show, latest spring styles; presentation of "Runway Revue," with performances by Broadway stars; Hotel Statler, all day and evening, through Jan. 13.

Universalist ministers' meeting, address by the Rev. L. O. Hartman, D. D., Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Meeting, followed by luncheon (open to public); discussion of world armament issue by Dr. S. Ralph Harlow and talk, "World Outlook for the New Year," by Miss Emily G. Balch; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 11.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting and concert, 2:15.

Harvard University: Physical Colloquium; I. "Some High-Frequency Sound Experiments," by Prof. G. W. Pierce, and II. "Predissociation in the CaH Band Spectrum," by Prof. E. C. Kemble; lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Concerts to Come

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Avis Bliven-Charbonnel, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 9, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by La Argentina.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, soprano, and Edmund Mitchiffe, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Sedalia Singers, Negro choir.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 14, in the Ballroom of the Junior League, Zero Mastborough Street, a concert by Eva Gauthier, soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Andray Reatro, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chalmers Clifton, guest conductor.

Saturday morning, Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall, a Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chalmers Clifton, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the Emmanuel Church, a concert by the choir of the Bach Cantata Club.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Ignas Jan Paderewski.

Thursday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Harald Kreutzberg.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gustav Holst, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gustav Holst, guest conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints, Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" and other sixteenth century German woodcuts. Drawings of the sixteenth century French school.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Scheerer Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors and paintings by Boston artists, Chaffee and Papper. Modern prints.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elisabeth Keith.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 120 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through Jan. 11.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 31.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Memorial exhibition of the new water colors and sketches of J. A. Schweinfurth.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday, probably with some rain or snow tonight; moderate northeast, shifting to north and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight about 26.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder with probably snow flurries tonight; cold wave in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast, backing to north and northwest winds, probably strong at times over the south portion; overcast weather tonight and Sunday, with rain or snow tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	46	Montreal	32	36
Bismarck	36	52	Nantucket	38	38
Boston	33	40	New Orleans	48	54
Buffalo	30	42	New York	38	44
Calgary	32	48	Norfolk, Va.	46	48
Charleston	58	74	North Platte	32	54
Chicago	32	42	Philadelphia	38	42
Cincinnati	36	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	64
Denver	42	56	Pittsburgh	32	44
Eastport, Me.	34	38	Portland, Me.	32	36
Hatteras	54	66	Raleigh	44	48
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	30	34
7 p.m. Jan. 8	70		St. Paul	2	12
Kalispe, Mont.	22	44	Salt Lake City	34	38
Huron, S. D.	18	34	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	52	74	Santa Fe, N. M.	30	58
Kansas City	12	30	Seattle	42	48
Key West	72	78	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	50	78	Washington	38	46
Memphis	34	50	Wichita, Kan.	18	32
Miami, Fla.	66	76	Williston, N. D.	24	32

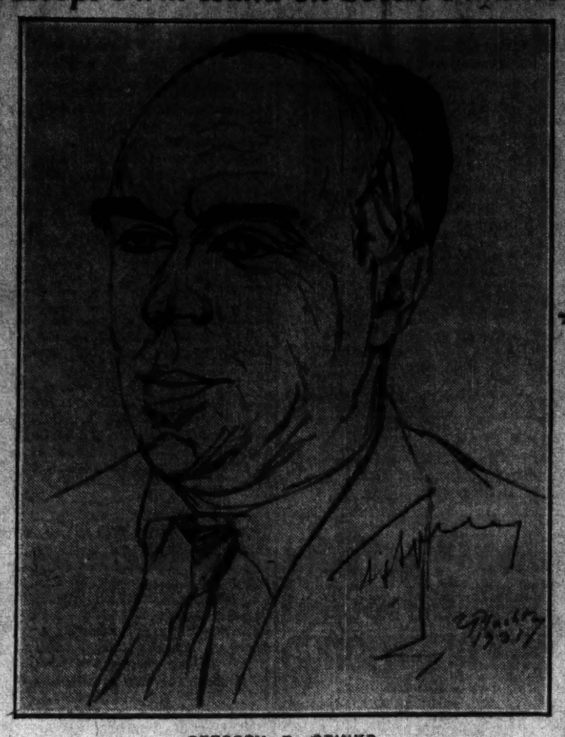
A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 9.
B—Maximum Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:02 p. m., Sunday 12:41 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

Keeps Firm Hand on Soviet Finance



GREGORY F. GRINKO

Sketch of the Master of Russia's Treasury, Who Allows Inflation to Go So Far, and No Further. This is the Eleventh of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Erna Plachte of Berlin, Which The Christian Science Monitor is Printing From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in the Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Mr. Gregory F. Grinko, Soviet Commissar for Finance, is a native of the Ukraine, the autonomous republic which exists in the southern part of European Russia.

For a time he was Commissar for Education in Ukraine, where he gave the impetus to the movement for practical vocational education, which is now so widely emphasized throughout the Soviet Union.

Subsequently transferred to Moscow, he worked for a time in the State Planning Commission and is author of a book on the Five-Year Plan and its implications which has been translated into English.

In the autumn of 1930 he was appointed Commissar for Finance, and his appointment coincided with the adoption of the policy of checking the rapid printing of paper money, which was a feature of Soviet finance in 1930. Although the emission of new currency has not entirely ceased during 1931, the pace at which new money was being issued during 1930 has been appreciably slowed up; and Mr. Grinko, acting in accordance with the Communist Party directions, has been insistent on the need for economy and order in the state finances.

He has repeatedly emphasized the point that, while the Soviet banking and currency systems are radically different from those of other countries, balanced budgets and adherence to previously marked out limits of expenditure are essential for the sound development of state industrial and commercial enterprises.

Curley Files 37 Bills With Legislature

Repeal of the state motor excise law and an increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax are asked by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in one of 37 bills involving a total expenditure of $18,050,000 which he will file with the 1932 Legislature, it was announced today.

Also included in his program are street and park work, river and harbor improvements, building, abolishment of the Board of Tax Appeals, and settlement of the city tax limit issue.

With the Mayor's proposal for the Park Square-to-Brookline subway, to cost $15,000,000, his program for the year involves an expenditure of $33,050,000.

He asks authority for the city to borrow $1,000,000 for reconstruction and repair of existing streets, and for authority to borrow $4,500,000 for the laying out, widening, relocation, reconstruction and extension of certain streets. This last proposal includes widening of Merrimac Street, from Portland Street to Haymarket Square, construction of a traffic circle and pedestrian underpass at Haymarket Square, and widening of Cross Street, from Haymarket Square to the approaches to the East Boston Tunnel.

Another bill would authorize borrowing $1,500,000 for dredging Bird Island Flats in Boston Harbor.

Construction work proposed includes $2,000,000 for additional buildings and other improvements at the Boston City Hospital; $3,100,000 for school construction; $3,500,000 for additional courthouse accommodations and facilities for Suffolk County officials, and $600,000 for new buildings for the Public Works Department.

The bill relating to the excise tax provides that 2 cents of the gasoline tax be distributed to cities and towns.

Another bill provides that persons in whose name motor vehicles are registered shall, in certain cases, be liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of ordinances.

The bill asking abolishment of the Tax Appeal Board provides for appeals from decisions of certain city, county, and state officers in certain tax cases and the courts, boards of appeal, county commissioners and other boards.

In regard to the tax limit, the Mayor would either establish the limit permanently, or repeal it completely. At present the limit is set each year.

Theaters

"Electra"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Robert Henderson presents Miss Blanche Yurka and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Sophocles's "Electra," at the Selwyn Theater, afternoons of Jan. 8, 12, 15, 19, 1932. English version by Mr. J. T. Sheppard. The cast:

An Old Servant.....Charles Waldron
Orestes.....John Buckler
Electra.....Blanche Yurka
The Chorus
Anne Duncan, Alma Kruger, Doris Rich, Charlotte Orr, Ann Lynwood, Elizabeth Ferrar, Alice Dalton, Mary Stuart, Eleanor Goodrich, Ruth Gaiterman, Wendy Atkin, Miriam Schiller
Chrysothemis.....Joyce Carey
Clytemnestra.....Mrs. Patrick Campbell
Aegisthus.....Robert Henderson

At the close of the first of these "Electra" matinées the audience remained to cheer Miss Yurka. For they had seen acting of power such as comes only to the stage when a player of large accomplishment appears in a drama of exalted emotions. Enormous are the demands of the part of Electra, with this distracted daughter of the house of Agamemnon frequently at white heat of mourning for her father and brother, rebellion against her mother Clytemnestra, indignant at her compliant sister, and racked by fierce desire for revenge which she has not the opportunity or strength to execute upon Aegisthos.

Miss Yurka struck such a deep note of woe upon her first entrance that one trembled lest she be unable to maintain in their due proportion of intensity the heavy scenes that were to follow. But she had designed her performance with such knowledge and imagination that she took with ease the searching encounter with Clytemnestra, the reproachful colloquy with Chrysothemis, the agonizing hearing of the report that Orestes had perished, the racking joy of her recognition that he still lived, and finally her high and still mockery of Aegisthos at the end when he returns to meet his punishment.

In Miss Yurka's rhythmic delivery an irregular measure that always took its beat from her emotional pace, her words often seemed like a tragic song without music. Heroic was her scorn of the sister who could "bow before the storm" for the sake of ease and security. At times this Electra was like a fury unleashed, yet never was her speech muddied. Large as the range of her emotions was the scale traversed by her tones.

A good foil in her contained style was Mrs. Campbell's Queen, which had regality, and a curious quality like that of an animate golden idol, with arms often in fixed positions, speaking with warmth and roundness of tone. Mr. Waldron has the due authority for the old servant, and Miss Alma Kruger is particularly sympathetic and responsive as one of the chorus leaders. Miss Anna Duncan has a dance that possesses a modernistic appeal of its own, but seems out of key with Sophocles. Miss Joyce Carey gives a poised and graceful rendering of Chrysothemis, which has a keen contrast value with Miss Yurka's Electra. Mr. Robert Henderson and Mr. John Buckler give sincere performances in parts trying in their demands upon the actor. E. C. S.

Hitler's Terms Of Coöperation Ask Party Gain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 9—The conditions under which Herr Adolf Hitler is willing to support President von Hindenburg's candidature for reelection were discussed by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, and the Fascist leader at their momentous meeting Thursday. Among them, it is stated, was acknowledgment by the Chancellor of the legality of Herr Hitler's party, new Reichstag elections at an early date for the formation of a Nationalist Government in Prussia, and no postponement of the Prussian elections.

Some of these conditions can easily be fulfilled; for instance, acknowledgment of the Hitler party's legality. But his insistence on the Chancellor's discussing matters with a so-called national front, that is, with Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, National leader, and the Steel Helmets, is more difficult to arrange.

Meanwhile the German people are watching the situation almost with bated breath. For on the outcome of the present discussions rests the whole issue of internal peace. Herr Hitler himself appears willing to link himself with the Government, realizing that his party cannot take the reins single handed. The final decision, however, rests more with Dr. Hugenberg.

Dr. Hugenberg, who represents reactionary forces, is not interested in pulling Dr. Bruening's chestnuts out of the fire. The Nationalist leader returns to Berlin tomorrow and will have conversations with Dr. Bruening and Herr Hitler. On these three, therefore, depends the outcome of the present negotiations.

The coming presidential election has for some time been a source of anxiety. The idea of asking the President to stay in office until political conditions have calmed down is viewed by many as the only way out. His term of office expires on May 5, precisely at the time when Germany will be engaged in a struggle for relase from reparations and on the disarmament issue. But if Dr. Hugenberg and Herr Hitler agree to support his candidature, a two-thirds majority in Parliament can easily be secured for an appeal to the President to stay in office.

This should be done within a fortnight and so liberate Germany from the unrest of a presidential election, it is believed here. With this end in view, it is now revealed, Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Interior invited Herr Hitler last Tuesday to come to Berlin. Herr Hitler arrived Wednesday and had a preliminary talk with General Groener the same day.

The meeting between Dr. Bruening and the Fascist leader followed yesterday, with General Groener present.

SKILLED DIPLOMATIST SELECTED BY MADRID

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 9—The appointment announced yesterday of Don Juan Francisco Cardenas to the post of ambassador to Washington shows a change of policy by the Government in the choice of foreign representatives and a departure from the system of selecting persons who, while long prominent in their support of republican ideals, have no proven qualifications as diplomats.

Don Cardenas is well known in Washington, where he was appointed first secretary of the Spanish Embassy and rose to counsellor in 1920. He distinguished himself by his excellent work in Mexico during the revolution. His last post was Tokyo.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ralph Sparks, Pecos, Texas.
Mrs. Mary L. Sparks, Pecos, Texas.
Marjorie S. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.
Newton S. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.
Joseph Hill, Blackpool, England.
Emma Ritari, Painesville, Ohio.
Mrs. E. J. Waugaman, Arlington, Mass.
Helen H. Russell, Keyser, W. Va.
Mrs. Mabel C. Hunt, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. E. M. Rice, Malden, Mass.

BRITAIN SEES NO NEED FOR NOTE TO JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

which Mr. Stimson has sent to Nanking and Tokyo.

Of course, should it transpire at a later stage that the policy of the Open Door is not being followed, Britain would have to make strong representations to whichever country was responsible.

The fact that the United States had intended to send a note had been known here for several days, but the actual dispatch took London by surprise, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, has had a busy day discussing the matter with the departmental heads.

But there has not been a Cabinet meeting to consider the question, and none is contemplated at present. Should action by Britain become desirable at a later stage, consultation with the dominions—particularly Australia and Canada—would be necessary. Both of these countries are keenly interested in Far Eeastern affairs, and there is no doubt that their viewpoint would correspond closely with that of the United States if there were any question of a breach of treaty rights.

It is emphasized here, however, that this question does not arise at the moment, and it is confidently expected that it will not arise in future.

Japanese Will Abide By Open Door Policy, Says Tokyo Spokesman

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 8—Mr. W. Cameron Forbes delivered the new American note regarding Manchuria to the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, after the Foreign Office had received an earlier copy through a news agency.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the note was not considered an attempt to invoke the Nine Power Treaty, but he admitted that it might be preliminary to such action, since copies had been delivered to the Nine Power Treaty signatories, including China.

He said that the Government was receiving the communication with calm deliberation. The Cabinet will decide shortly whether an answer is necessary. The spokesman recalled that an almost identical American note had been delivered verbally on May 13, 1915, at the time of the so-called 21 demands. Therefore the incident may possibly be considered as a mere continuation of a fixed American policy regarding China.

The only new point compared with the 1915 note seems to be that regarding China's administrative integrity. In this connection Japan does not intend to destroy the Chinese administrative authority in Manchuria or set up any thesis envisaging Manchuria as not part of China.

To Treat With Nanking

If America contends, in referring to the Chinese administration of Manchuria prior to Sept. 18, that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's administration had been overthrown, Japan admits that is true. But it contends that Marshal Chang's administration was not controlled by Nanking, and that Nanking for four years has not been able to exercise any real authority.

While it is true that Marshal Chang agreed to hoist the Nanking flag and accept the post of Vice-Commander of the so-called National Chinese forces, the fact was that Marshal Chang exercised much more authority in Nanking than Nanking did in Mukden, since Marshal Chang's military forces always menaced the balance of power in China proper and enabled Manchuria always to keep China proper in a state of chaos, when desired.

Japan does not intend to recognize any new de jure government in Manchuria. Hence it will continue its efforts to effect a settlement of the Manchurian question with Nanking as far as the broader policies are concerned. However, Japan must recognize the new de facto government, or governments, in Manchuria, despite the fact that Occidental opinion may consider these governments mere puppets of the Japanese military.

The truth is that Japan has always had to deal with the Manchurian régimes as de facto governments, since Nanking was never able to exercise any authority in Manchurian domestic affairs.

Open Door Not Endangered

Regarding the basis of the Open Door, or equal opportunity, Japan insists that it would never endanger that agreement and that in actual practice equal opportunities for all nations in Manchuria will vastly increase in every respect if Japan can succeed in its efforts to constitute in Manchuria, a well-governed, prosperous area, free from the crushing taxes of warlords and corrupt politicians.

It is understood that the Government feels that the American note is as much for home and foreign, as for Japanese consumption, and may largely be considered as reflecting Washington's desire to restate the American policy in an emphatic fashion for reasons of having it in the public records. It considers that Washington was justified in publishing the note in advance of delivery, since it was an identic communication and copies had been furnished to signatories of the Nine Power Treaty.

It is believed that the Japanese reply, if sent, will reassert that Japan acted only within the minimum limits of national necessity. Regarding the suggestion that the note may stiffen Chinese resistance, it is indicated in official quarters that Japan is being increasingly worried by the effects of the anti-Japanese boycott, which is continuing with increasing intensity throughout China. It is emphasized that the Government faced the necessity of indemnifying the Japanese merchants in China, since it was responsible for their plight. If the boycott continues, Japan will not hesitate to take decisive steps, such as landing marines, erecting blockades, or possibly seizures of some customs stations.

China Plans to Invoke Article 16 of League Covenant Against Japan

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8—Decision to invoke at the next League Council meeting Article 16 of the League Covenant, providing for economic sanctions against Japan, and consideration of the advisability of severing diplomatic relations with Japan constitute China's reaction to the dramatic turn in the Manchurian situation following America's invocation of the Nine Power Treaty.

The American note was presented to Nanking Foreign Office today and a reply is expected tomorrow. The American action is widely acclaimed but tempered with criticism that America should have acted earlier, as the conditions demanded.

America's action has strengthened China's hand, resulting in a much stiffer stand than ever before and a desire to utilize the fullest provisions of the treaty machinery to obtain satisfaction. The decision to invoke article 16 was announced today implying that China will request immediate convention of the League Council to discuss the situation that has developed since Japan occupied Chinchow, consolidating its control of southern Manchuria.

The Nanking spokesman declared that the League will be asked to exhaust all its resources and adopt effective measures to settle the Manchurian issue, for Japan's occupation of Chinchow in contravention of the League's resolutions constitutes an act of war violating the Kellogg pact.

The new turn of events finds China domestically in a very unsettled condition and the new government's troubles, by political uncertainty, are rendered more complicated, not only by reports of fresh politico-military alliances, threatening the future of the new coalition administration, but also continued absence from the capital of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hu Han-min, who constitute the all-powerful standing committee of the Central Political Council, which is the highest authority since the reorganization of the Government. The theory of the Government demands all major policies be submitted to this committee for approval, and its absence cripples the Government's functions.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation presages the early return to power of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and indicates the dubious character of the claim to political solidarity achieved by the new reorganization.

Interjection in the situation of the new aspect in the Manchurian issue is expected to swamp party differences and it is likely that there will be a great rallying of political forces in Nanking. Already the opportunity is being exploited to urge all scattered leaders to return to the capital to complete the task of reorganization, which at present has only been partially achieved.

Kemmerer Expects Prosperity in 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—An upturn in the public's attitude toward business is certain this year, according to Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, because "it can't continue indefinitely 'in the dumps'."

"The world is almost satiated with the psychology of depression," Professor Kemmerer writes in the February Cosmopolitan. "It can't stand it indefinitely. The human organism demands contrast."

"Chronic pessimism," he continues, "is doomed because the pessimists can't survive either physically or economically. Their places will be taken by the hopeful, the buoyant, the active. Pessimism in modern quantities is often a useful antidote to extreme optimism, but in the long run the world belongs to the optimists."

Professor Kemmerer says he thinks the upturn will come before we know it. When prices once get a reasonable momentum on the upward movement, he points out, "the world will get the psychology of rising prices—which is—buy today because things will be dearer tomorrow."

Bank of Austria Orders Cash Held

VIENNA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Austrian National Bank has ordered the banks of Vienna to declare a moratorium on further payments to foreign creditors under the "standstill" agreement of September, 1930.

That agreement provided term credits totaling about $27,000,000 then falling due were to be repaid in installments over a three-year period.

In a circular letter the National Bank said that "in view of the present situation," it no longer will permit export of foreign exchange for that purpose. It was understood that the action was hastened by Hungary's recent declaration of a moratorium. Foreign creditors have been invited to a conference to arrange a new agreement.

FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKER SCANS TARIFF SYSTEMS

Morrison Defends Theory of Protection; Denies European Reprisals

Tariff policies of foreign nations are not reprisals against the United States, but are efforts at self-preservation, according to Mr. A. Cressy Morrison, chairman of the executive committee, American Tariff League, addressing the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Copley-Plaza today. The American public is misled by correspondents abroad who send stories of reprisal motives behind rising tariffs, he said.

Taking tariff increases on automobiles in foreign countries as an illustration of his assertion, he declared that for the first time the other nations have come into serious competition with the American-made automobile. These tariff rises, as high as 60 per cent in some cases, are an exhibition of common sense, an indication that the countries abroad recognize that there is no necessity for sending capital abroad, but that there is a necessity to preserve the industry at home.

There are four kinds of tariff policies, he declared. One is free trade, which he rejected as opening the country that practices it to every form of competition, to dumping, to "erratic methods" adopted by some foreign industries, and to cartels uncontrolled by laws.

The next method, the tariff-for-revenue tariff, which is designed to produce maximum imports, would have the same ultimate effect as free trade, he asserted. The competitive impost, the third tariff, would place the foreign and American producer on the same footing, said Mr. Morrison. If this were carried to its logical conclusion with its division between the foreign and domestic producer, the importations would be something like $39,000,000,000 and millions of workers would be unemployed in the United States, he contended.

Elimination thus reduced the best tariff policy to that for protection. The need of protection is today as great as ever, he contended. Protection enabled infant industries to grow; their growth has built up a standard of living based upon a liberal wage scale; "therefore the need of protection continues—for it maintains conditions which are essential to the happiness of the people and to the stability of our political institutions."

PUTNAM TO LECTURE

Mr. Eliot T. Putnam, lecturer in the history of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk on "American Colonial Architecture" next Tuesday evening at the Boston Architectural Club. The Royall House, Medford; Lee Mansion, Marblehead, and the Henry W. Longfellow House, Cambridge, will be among those held up as examples.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Through Inner Asia

...ads to Known Asia: Five Years of Exploration with the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition, by George N. Roerich. New Haven: Yale University Press. $7.50.

CENTRAL ASIA'S vast, inaccessible reaches, isolated from the scurrying modern world by the highest mountains, the most unpleasant deserts on the planet, probably will long remain the last outpost of non-western culture. This fact has been apparent to students of civilization from the days of Marco Polo to the present, but each new exploration of the region and each succeeding collection of data concerning its culture tends more strongly to confirm this belief. And romantic antiquarians who dream of bygone days of medieval barons, of bloody dealings in men's relations to one another, of hoary and esoteric learning preserved in isolated and musty monasteries, of barbarian traditions guiding the policies of entire nations, might well turn to inner Asia to find their dreams come true and to discover their illusions shattered.

Not that Mr. Roerich, in this account of an expedition which, in the five years of its wanderings from Kashmir through Chinese Turkestan to Siberia and back to Darjeeling through Tibet, traversed thousands of miles of territory practically unknown to white men, is sensational in his description of the things which he saw or of the peoples with whom he came in contact. Indeed, his manner is extremely matter-of-fact. But the barest of facts concerning a land so opposite in nature and of a people so "barbaric" in spirit as compared with what we of the West are familiar with should bring a thrill to those who weary of the artificialities of modern western life, to those who fear the onrush of the Euro-American culture.

Three Principal Objects

The expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the Roerich Museum of New York City, had as its three principal objects the making of a pictorial record of lands and peoples of inner Asia from the brush of Mr. Nicholas Roerich, father of the author; the surveying of possibilities for new archaeological explorations, and the extensive collection of ethnographical and linguistic material, illustrating the cultures of these regions.

In a plain style, almost in diary form, Mr. George Roerich describes in detail the day-by-day movements of the party. Leaving Srinagar in the Kashmir, by caravan the explorers proceeded along the difficult Karakorum route to the western oases of Chinese Turkestan—Khotan, Yarkand, Kashgar. Thence, skirting the northern borders of the desert, they made their way around the eastern spurs of the Tian Shan Mountains and through Dsungaria northward to the Siberian border. The narrative is resumed with the entrance into Mongolia and the journey southward to Urga, its capital. From the latter city the caravan pushed forward across the Gobi Desert to Anhsi-chou in western Kansu, and thence on to the high uplands of Tibet. A route was followed thence southwestward into the great lake region of Tibet, omitting Lhasa, and back to Darjeeling, in northeastern India.

Wealth of Fact and Lore

A good map and Mr. Roerich's detailed descriptions of the natural features and human settlements along the route should combine to make this book, if nothing else, a valuable guide for succeeding travelers in the region.

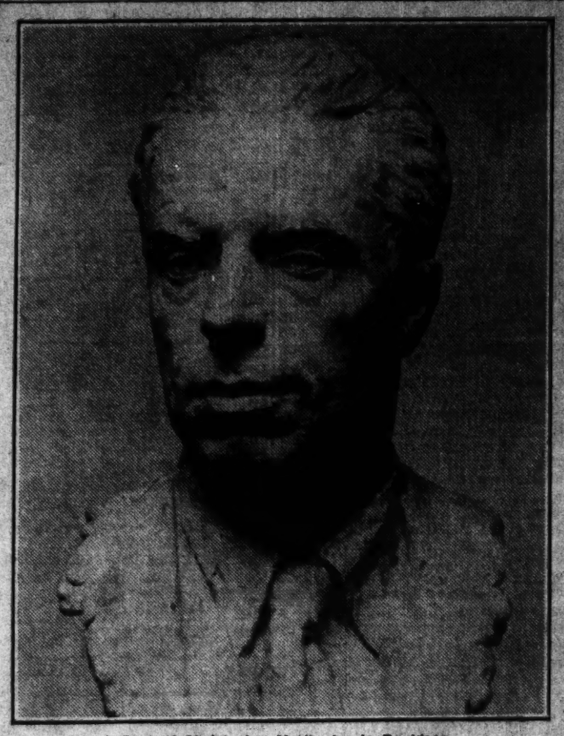
The general reader will find here a wealth of fact and lore to acquaint him with conditions among this sturdy nomadic population which carries on a pastoral life never free from the dangers of war, connected with the outside world only through the efforts of that hardy group of adventurers, the central Asiatic traders, who ply the caravan routes of the steppes and desert between India and China.

Chapters are devoted to modern political conditions in Chinese Turkestan, to the rise and development of the modern Republic of Mongolia, to the religio-political situation in Tibet and to other subjects related to the scene, by way of providing background for the narrative of the expedition's travels.

Although the author shows a thorough acquaintanceship with historical matters and with the development of Tibetan-central Asiatic Buddhism, and gives us the benefit of many pertinent facts, indicating elaborate book research in the course of his narrative, there is little precise or systematic information on the archaeology or ethnology of the region. These interests are mentioned in the introductory note as two of the three incentives for undertaking the trip, and inasmuch as information of the sort is very sparse from this region, it is to be hoped that further data will be forthcoming.

Numerous photographs, among them seven reproductions of paintings by Mr. Nicholas Roerich, aid the exposition, and a large index adds to the book's value as a reference work.

JOHN GILLIS.



A Bust of Christopher Morley by Jo Davidson.

All Whimsey Spent

Swiss Family Manhattan, by Christopher Morley. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.

DEVOTEES of the great King Whim lead a perilous existence, so soon is that capricious ruler apt to withdraw his favor. Mr. Morley illustrates the danger of an exclusive devotion to the monarch, and we can only regret the fruitless sacrifice of his more substantial qualities when we see him as here, all whimsey spent, vainly lighting new fires at the old altar of fantasy.

It is difficult to see just why Mr. Morley should have written "Swiss Family Manhattan." His admirers have been many, and he has always been generous, not to say prodigal, in satisfying their demands for more and still more; so perhaps we may lay the production of this latest novel to his magnanimity. Or perhaps it was written as a bagatelle for his own amusement, but surely the mild jocularity in which he indulges at the expense of visiting European lecturers, New York publishers and other well-worn phenomena of American life, does not mean that Mr. Morley deluded himself into thinking that he was writing satire.

The story concerns a modern Swiss Family Robinson who embark on a 10-day pleasure cruise in an airship, and are wrecked over the Atlantic during a storm. The family escapes from the airship in a balloon raft and, all unwittingly, comes to roost in the top of the then unfinished Empire State Building in New York. There follows a stretch of heavy-footed whimsey, with the good Switzers under the impression that they are on a mountain peak in an uncivilized land, and that the workmen below are a species of anthropoid ape. It is a distinct relief when Mr. Morley and the family Robinson get back to the street level. The lyrical descriptions of New York carry one back with considerable nostalgia to the much better descriptions in "Where the Blue Begins." This New York seems a pale echo of the unforgettably beautiful metropolis where the dog Gissing went to find himself. A vital spark is added to the story by the sophisticated débutante, Gazelle, who takes Robinson the father in hand and makes a successful lecturer of him. She is drawn superficially but vividly, and the story moves more lightly for her wit. Eventually, the Robinsons become completely Americanized, and realise their new and lofty ideals by opening a filling station on Long Island.

The picture of plodding rationalism brought into contact with the highly irrational life of New York shows an occasional humor that is neither that of A. A. Milne nor that of The New Yorker, but which owes something to both and lacks the best qualities of either. Little Otto and Fritz are delightful, but appear too seldom. The various bon mots (or wisecracks) rather laboriously introduced into the narrative suggest the thought that Mr. Morley carries a notebook with him to the tea-table. The book may have value as an anthology of the ephemera of Mr. Morley's imagination, 1931 sport model.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

We Are Pleased to Announce

LIKE so many major discoveries, this one came to us with scant heralding . . . The music editor of the New York Sun, to whom it was addressed, and by whom printed, apparently did not realize its importance . . . At least, he did not play it up . . . He ran it merely as a letter to the editor, under the heading, "About Music in Chicago" . . . Yet the writer of the letter, Mr. Irving Schlein, announces the discovery, by a New Yorker, "that Toscanini is not the only conductor wielding a baton, and that audiences in New York City are not the only ones attending concerts" . . . He finds it "a peculiar joy to travel to a different city and hear a symphony orchestra other than the Philharmonic" . . . Mr. Schlein's travels took him to Chicago . . . He found that "Mr. Stock's conducting was quite orthodox, so to speak; but I felt, as I sat there, that the people came to hear music in a very simple, congenial manner; that is, there was no wild overexuberance over conductors and high-powered programs. It was, all in all, a good concert, given by a well-trained orchestra, conducted by a fine musician. Really, quite enjoyable. It reminded me of the time when people went to hear music for its 'own sweet sake.'"

* * *

Whether the significance of this discovery will appear to people in Chicago and other cities we cannot say . . . They perhaps have been aware that there were other orchestras than the Philharmonic and other conductors than Toscanini . . . Possibly they did not even know that the musical season in America began with Toscanini's arrival and ended with his departure . . . But in New York this announcement ought to arouse skepticism equal to that which greeted the tales of Marco Polo . . . Perhaps it was as well that Mr. Henderson did not give it too much display in the Sun . . . It will be less disturbing if it comes gradually to the people of New York.

* * *

If this discovery affected the musical world merely, we perhaps should not refer to it in a Bookman's Holiday . . . But it may forecast a revolution in the Manhattan mentality, in which only recently another breach has been made . . . The new Kaufman-Gershwin piece, "Of Thee I Sing," was "tried out" in Boston before going on to Broadway . . . Boston reviewers and theatergoers liked it . . . The fact was recorded with tolerant amusement by the New York dramatic chroniclers . . . Yet when the piece was submitted to their maturer judgments, they found themselves indorsing the provincial verdict . . . "But Boston was right!" they exclaimed.

* * *

Several years ago a New York composer-critic visited Boston for the provincial opening of his first opera, already heard in New York . . . It happened that we sat behind him . . . His discomfort was so obvious that, although we found that we had heard most of his music in the scores of earlier masters, we had pity, and let him down as gently as we could . . . Alas, he was less sympathetic . . . When he returned to New York he wrote a piece making merry over the fact that, as recorded in a local newspaper, Boston critics were faced with no fewer than four concerts on the following Sunday . . . His piece would have been much funnier to us if we hadn't seen him wringing his hands at that opening.

* * *

But we aren't really worried about New York . . . There she stands . . . An occasional adventurer from her shores may be surprised on visiting the hinterland to find that the Indians have all gone away, but his reports, we are confident, will never be taken seriously at home . . . They will make no more impression than the publisher's note contained in "Free Born, an unpublishable novel," by Scott Nearing . . . The note says: "Commercial publishers, both here and abroad, rejected the manuscript of this book. The last one to see it wrote a favorable criticism, ending with the words: 'It is obviously impossible for it to be handled by an ordinary publisher.' The novel, it appears, deals with "the widespread use of blank workers to break the back of the labor movement." . . . It is printed by the Urquhart Press . . . And on the back of the title page it bears this notice: "Anyone is at liberty to reproduce this book in whole or in part or to translate it into any language, including the Scandinavian."

That, you see, is a First Time . . . And it happened, of course, in New York.

The Head Waiter of Letters

My Arnold Bennett, by Marguerite Wilson. London: Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 7s. 6d. New York: Dutton. $2.75. The Night Visitor, and Other Stories, by Arnold Bennett. London: Cassell. 7s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

AN AUTHOR is usually impressively more than life-size to his public, and the late Arnold Bennett was rather more impressive than most of his trade. Known to the general public in later years chiefly for his pontifical literary judgments in a London evening newspaper, and finally as the Encyclopedia Britannica of the luxury hotel business, he had become, as it were, the rather frightening head waiter of English letters. He told you where to eat, what to eat, where to sit—and most disconcerting of all, how much you ought to pay him.

His insistence on the business side of writing frequently put out of countenance his contemporaries who, as is the habit of professional men, prefer a gentlemanly and mellifluous vagueness about their pay. Arnold Bennett was as exacting as a merchant. He insisted on the comforts and luxuries of life. He enjoyed being rich, and the knowledge that he was rich because of his own hard work, shrewdness and efficiency Modern plutocracy delighted him, and one suspects that he had very little use for Plato's aristocracy of the intellect or anyone's aristocracy of blood. An artist's first business was to keep his wife and children; he was a tradesman first and last. Whether Arnold Bennett believed all this himself we cannot tell, but he had the true provinciality of the plutocrat.

But how a man who cut these figures before his public could have written "The Old Wives' Tale," or anything worth reading at all, is made clear by the charming and simple monograph written by his wife. It is an artless book and has the kind of gaps in the narrative which the books of authors' wives usually have. Its anecdotes are amusing if not important, and its simple division of Arnold Bennett's character into three parts is illuminating. There was the man of modest, simple needs, who liked very ordinary people and who fought against the artificial man who craved for luxury or "brass" (in the language of the Five Towns) and the third, "the superman or artist."

He was well aware of the conflict and rather enjoyed it as he enjoyed everything else in life. He also used it. When the man who liked very ordinary, simple, provincial people had finished one kind of book—and incidentally those on which his reputation will stand—the artificial man provided an escape into luxurious fantasy. The Grand Babylon fantasies were illustrations of what the common folk of the Five Towns would do if they got rich quickly, and it was typical of their mentality — which Arnold Bennett shared—that they should be more interested in how the "Imperial Palace" was run as a business organization than in obviously enjoying themselves regardless of it. Their mistake was the provincial one of thinking there is anything transcendentally important in the big hotel, as such.

The Arnold Bennett who emerges from his wife's book is a great character such as he would have jumped at. The mixture of pompousness, simplicity, relentless efficiency and wild extravagance, vanity, love and genuine wonder are irresistible because (to use a characteristic phrase which occurs in one of his short stories and is used in praise of the cornet) of their "intensely human associations." There could be no doubt that Arnold Bennett's passion for the ordinary, and for accumulating facts, was frequently carried to the extreme of dullness. The human associations were banal where art insists on a suggestion of the unique. The collection of facts became a mechanical habit. In one particular especially, however, it stood him in good stead: he knew an immense amount about the things which interested women.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Russia and the Far East

Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East, by Victor A. Yakhontoff. New York: Coward-McCann. $4.

GEN. YAKHONTOFF, who before the war was Russian military attaché in Tokyo, undertakes to trace the history of Russian policy in the Far East. He does not, however, confine himself strictly to this theme, but ranges over a wider field, describing recent political, social and economic developments in China and touching various aspects of the broader problem of relations between the powers with interests in the Pacific.

"On and around the Pacific," the author declares, "there is sure to be staged, and possibly in the near future, a drama of gigantic proportions. Perhaps the Pacific will be the scene of a titanic struggle between different nations, if not different races, for its mastery; or it may apotheosize the reconciliation of old rivals, at last coöperating in their struggle with nature, and attempting to build, through united forces, welfare for all."

The timeliness of General Yakhontoff's book is emphasized by the clash between Japan and China in Manchuria, as a result of which the Japanese hold on South Manchuria seems to have been strengthened. While the main facts of China's relations with foreign powers are available in a number of reference books, the important Russian angle of the Far Eastern situation has been hitherto rather neglected, so that General Yakhontoff's work possesses special value.

Despite his association with the Tsarist régime, the author takes a consistently favorable view of Soviet policies in the Pacific area. He repeatedly expresses the conviction that the Soviet Union has no aggressive objectives in the Far East, pointing out that Russia's vast eastern Siberian territories are in the earliest stage of development and that neither population pressure nor lack of raw materials (factors to which he attributes some Japanese actions in China) pushes Russia in the direction of territorial expansion. While he does not deny the connection of the Communist International with the Communist movement in China (indeed this connection is fully documented in a long resolution of instructions from the Communist International to the Chinese Party which is published in his appendix) the author sees the real roots of Chinese communism in Chinese internal abuses.

General Yakhontoff has produced an excellent source-book on Russian Far East relations. He has been permitted to consult the archives of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and publishes for the first time the texts of several pre-war secret Russo-Japanese agreements showing how Russia and Japan were carefully delimiting spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. He also reproduces Assistant Foreign Commissar Karakhan's first notes to China, proposing a resumption of relations on the basis of full diplomatic equality, and makes the interesting point that these notes, despite their fiery revolutionary phraseology, did not, contrary to a general impression, contain an unequivocal offer to restore the Chinese Eastern Railway to China without compensation. Even in 1919 and 1920 Soviet diplomacy had some background of national self-interest.

As historical narrative the book reads best in the section which is devoted to pre-war Russian activities in the Far East. When the author comes down to more modern times his arrangement of China, seems to suffer from a certain choppiness, a tendency to lose the chronological thread of narrative in running from one separate theme to another. However, although the author casts little new or original light upon Borodin's mission or other interesting Russian aspects of the Chinese Nationalist movement, he does put on record most of the ascertainable facts about recent Chinese developments. One subject of joint Russo-Chinese interest on which the book is markedly reticent is the process by which the enormous, sparsely populated area of Outer Mongolia has been [illegible] from China and brought [illegible] politico-economic associa[illegible] the Soviet Union.

W. H. CHAMB[illegible]

Delicate Relations

The Mother, by Naomi Royde-Smith. London: Gollancz. 6s. Uncle Stephen, by Forrest Reid. London: Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. Sado, by William Plomer. London: The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.

BY PROBING into apparently simple but actually complex human relationships, these three novels are more genuinely absorbing than any thriller, although the action in them is negligible. "The Mother" is quite short, and can easily be read at a sitting. A young mother sits on the lawn of her Welsh garden while near her play her two small sons. The mother's mentality is revealed subjectively: her gentle thoughts, her instinctive apprehension, her generosity, her unselfish affection and finally her silent storm of jealousy as her baby son suddenly turns from her and establishes a new secret sympathy and understanding with his father. She fights this wounding enemy until the torment is over and peace restores her gentle memories. The victory is hers. Quiet and without fear, she can face the adjusted relationship in her little circle. There is a lyrical beauty in the writing and the tender pages glow warmly like a string of rare pearls. It is a little masterpiece.

"Uncle Stephen" is another study in a delicate relationship. Craving affection, a boy runs away from his stepmother to his only near blood relation, his uncle, who welcomes him to his large, lonely country house. The elderly man and the boy find a stimulus and satisfaction in each other's company, and the story describes the powerful effects these two characters have on each other. The episode of the strange renewal of the old man's youth is a delightful and exciting piece of Irish fantasy—and a gay dream in which for a brief time fantasy becomes more real than actual experience and remains so in memory. Mr. Reid excels in describing the active, normal experiences of an average boy who yet possesses an unusual vein of delicacy and sensitiveness. It is a pity if a certain remoteness in him is responsible for the fact that he has still to get the wider recognition that he deserves.

"Sado" is concerned with the fragile friendship of an English artist and a Japanese student in Tokyo. Focused on these individuals and written more or less as an essay, the book is a serious commentary on the difficulty of two widely differing civilizations making contacts. The glimpses of European and eastern life are vivid and the influences of western civilization, hardening "over the smoothness of Asia," are well conveyed. In Tokyo are "those strange new types of humanity, the mobo and moga, or 'modern boy' and 'modern girl,' parading, so to speak, between the lotus and the dynamo." Sado himself, a complex blend of pride, melancholy, reserve and inferiority, is closer to the lotus than the dynamo. The Englishman strives hard to understand Sado's character, but his typical "amiable vanity"—a good phrase—brings to his friend suffering. "Sado" is a book of exceptional interest.

A Feminist Nobody Know[illegible]

The Lady of Godey's, by Ruth E. Finley. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50.

RUTH E. FINLEY'S biography of Sarah Josepha Hale is notable on several counts. She has pictured a personality without resorting to brutal criticism or mawkish sentiment. She has made a valuable contribution to understanding of Victorianism by painting a Victorian lady beruffled as to costume, bombastic as to speech, pretentious perhaps as to manners, but underneath all this courageous, true, animated by high ideals, helping to make possible the mental attitude of the twentieth century.

And then, Mrs. Finley has brought out from obscurity a feminist who deserves a niche in the Hall of Fame. Why the public of today does not know more about Mrs. Hale is surprising, as Mrs. Finley reveals her a paid editor of a magazine in a time when for gentlewomen to earn money was a social impropriety if not an economic impossibility—an agitator for education, for economic rights for women, for opportunity for women to enter professions; a campaigner to whose efforts was largely due the completion of Bunker Hill Monument, the establishment of Mount Vernon as a national institution, the setting up of seamen's aid societies and the naming of Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday.

Yet the woman who could initiate a campaign to complete Bunker Hill Monument at a time when it looked as though the shaft would remain half-built could write in her magazine of the women who were to work with her, "We offer our assistance as helpers only. The efforts of the ladies will not degrade the character of men."

When this dauntless woman, widowed in New Hampshire, arrived in Boston in 1828 with five children clinging to her skirts and a successful first novel to her credit, she started her Ladies' Magazine with these words, "Husbands may rest assured that nothing found on these pages . . . shall cause her (the wife) to be less assiduous in preparing for his reception" or encourage her to "usurp station, or encroach on the prerogatives of men."

When Louis Godey was casting around from Philadelphia for an editor to take over some of his duties on his own magazine, he even sought Mrs. Hale's publication to obtain her services and thereby offered her wider scope for her pleas for the appointment of women teachers to Vassar, the setting up of state normal schools, the right of women to own and control their own property, even the right of children to "happy Sundays."

But Mrs. Hale still favored the indirect method. Perhaps in this is the answer to why she should be less known to the public today than her contemporaries, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Emma Willard.

Subtly, placatingly, reassuringly, she won her readers to her creed, "the progress of female improvement," and her record of accomplishment, as related by Mrs. Finley, is not only fascinating reading but a well-earned recognition for services rendered.

M. S.

Statesmen in Slippers

Hindenburg at Home, by Helene von Nostitz Hindenburg. New York: Duffield & Green. $3.
European Dictatorships, by Count Carlo Sforza. New York: Brentano. $3.

ARE they the same at home? A young and irreverent writer recently asked this question. He was referring to dignified, not to say pompous, celebrities. Can it be that they never unbutton and unbend? Do they address their wives like public meetings? Do they ask for the sugar in tragic tones? Are they conscious of their importance in the bath? May children play in their presence?

Anything which serves to break down the legend that public men are different from unpublic men is to be welcomed. Even dictators are human, though they are politicians perched on the ultimate pedestal. Personally, I should have liked Count Sforza's book better if it had shown us the private side of Mr. Mussolini and the rest of the European dictators. Mr. Mussolini himself has not been always an impressive figure. I have had glimpses of him as a good, honest, conscientious and hardworking newspaper man, though he then seemed to be ostracised. Even as dictator he is not always making speeches. He finds time to play with lion cubs and children, and to ride horses.

Of course it is not Count Sforza's intention to paint personal portraits. His object is to indict the dictatorships in Italy, Russia, Poland, Jugoslavia and Hungary, and to show that, as a system, dictatorship is fallacious, dangerous and doomed. The views of the author are more freely expressed than the views of the dictators. For my part I find the attempt of Count Sforza to explain why dictatorships have arisen in Europe the most interesting and thought-provoking part of his book. Needless to say, however, nothing on this subject written by the former Foreign Minister and Ambassador is without value. Much of it is of great value. His style, though slightly foreign, is easy, and he contrives to keep our attention as skillfully as a first-rate journalist. Moreover, he writes of what he knows, though his political experiences have doubtless prejudiced him.

The account of Hindenburg by the Marshal's neice is different. The Marshal is certainly not the same at home. He is neither the stern soldier nor the severe President. He is a man of simple and affectionate nature, who had a faithful dog, and who has ever so many grandchildren of whom he is very fond. He loves flowers. He shakes hands with the peasants when he goes out for a day's sport. He gets up early in the morning. The old linden tree under which he listened to the injunctions of his parents stands near his country house. There is a well-stocked library. When they brought him the news that he was elected President of the German Republic he replied quietly: "God's will be done; and now let me sleep for two hours more!"

He is, of course, a pacifist—everybody is nowadays—and we are seriously informed that war has always meant for him "the instrument whereby peace can be defended and assured." Well, well! . . . His military career has embraced three great wars in which he took an active part. It is perhaps time that some other way of defending peace should be discovered, for if peace is the provocation and pretext for war, it seems to follow that the more peace we have the more wars we must fight, and the more wars we fight the more peace we shall have. Somehow, I have never been able to accept this well-intentioned confusion of war with peace, and the Man of War with the Peace-Maker.

SIDNEY HUDDLESTON

Americans as Nomads

Reflections of a Resident Expatriate, by Gerald Chittenden. New York: Longmans, Green. $1.50.

AMERICAN expatriates are generally to be found congregated at the Dome, or Alfredo's, or the Spatenbrau, or some similar resort in Europe. They are diverse in calling and private interests and way of life; but they have this in common, that they feel themselves to be out of sympathy with life as it is lived by the great majority of people in the United States of America; they prefer to absent themselves from their country; they indulge freely in criticism of their native land.

Mr. Chittenden is an American, in America, but not of America. He calls himself, therefore, "a resident expatriate." The paradox of the title of his book is scarcely sufficiently pointed to atone for its clumsiness. The book is better than the title. Mr. Chittenden writes with grace and ease and point and clarity. One may not agree with all he has to say but one's attention is arrested on the opening page and is held throughout the little volume. With this ability to hold his reader it was not necessary to press some of his ideas to the point of exaggeration, almost of caricature. To be specific about this, our chief criticism of Mr. Crittenden's book: unquestionably he exaggerates the signs of a centrifugal tendency in the various states of the Union. It may be that the "disruptive forces" are becoming more potent, but it is idle to contemplate, whether with apprehension or hope or indifference, the probability of anything like secession within the predictable future.

Mr. Chittenden is a schoolmaster, a teacher of English at (we gather) a boys' boarding school. He enjoys the freedom and serenity of his life. He is a noncompetitive man who holds that "the enterprise of surpassing one's self is far more essential to civilization than the business of beating someone else." If we are to move beyond mere civilization and attain a culture, the sense of life as a struggle against the other fellow must disappear. For civilization, in his definition, is the conquest of primitive fears, whereas culture is the use a people makes of the opportunities which a civilization furnishes. In the United States he notes the evidences of an effort towards a culture of escape, as he calls it, a romantic idealism; whereas the essence of realistic living is compromise. This fact the go-getter fails to understand; he prides himself on fighting to the last ditch. But the reasonable man values compromise. A sign of the times that Mr. Chittenden remarks with a feeling of reassurance is that business firms of today have often made arrangements with their employees which would have been considered wildly radical 20 years ago.

The romantic outlook of the competitive man accounts for his consciousness of personal significance; having done one thing successfully (as he thinks) he passes swiftly on to another. Hence the brittleness obvious in so many features of American life. To get quickly what can be had and pass on to new fields of plunder is a nomad trait; and Mr. Chittenden holds that America's is a nomad civilization. The industrialist transfers to himself the power which resides in the machinery and the workers. He is the "big business man." But the noncompetitive man turns naturally to the professions, for in the practice of them is made to feel constantly his own insignificance, to be aware of his own limitations.

These are some of the ideas which run through a book so closely written that it is difficult to do justice to it in a brief notice. Perhaps the reader can best get a notion of its content and point of view if we say that were it possible to transfer Matthew Arnold from Victorian England to America in the second quarter of the twentieth century he might write a book something like this—but with more suavity and less zest.

S. C. C.

Bronte Juvenilia

The Spell, by Charlotte Brontë, edited by George Edwin MacLean. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.75.

IN A charmingly dainty format the Oxford Press has published for the first time this juvenile extravaganza by the author of "Jane Eyre." The text is elaborately introduced by Mr. MacLean, who tells of the mysterious discovery of the manuscript volume containing this and other juvenilia. It was found in a bookshop in Brussels about 40 years ago. The association with Brussels makes it almost certain that it at one time belonged to M. Heger, the school-teacher to whom Miss Brontë was devoted. The volume contains various stories belonging to what the specialists in Brontëan matters call the "Angrian Cycle" of tales, in which Charlotte collaborated with her brother Branwell.

"The Space" is of course a childish thing, but not without importance as shedding light upon the youthful enthusiasms and interests of the future novelist, revealing her girlish admiration of the great Duke of Wellington, and illuminating the problem of the origin and evolution of her style. As a story it is fantastic to the verge of the grotesque, and it belongs to an altogether outworn mode, a mode that was going out of fashion even at the time when it was composed. The "casual reader" is addressed by the editor in a foreword warning him that the introduction, with its technicalities and details, is not for him, but it is unlikely that such a "casual reader" will peruse the book. Its appeal, such as it is, is to the specialist in the history of the Brontës and to those devotees who are unwilling to do without a "drop" of their writings.

A Guide to Bridges

Notes on "The Testament of Beauty," by Nowell Charles Smith. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 4s. net; $2.

WHEN on his eighty-fifth birthday Robert Seymour Bridges, England's Poet Laureate, published his portentous salute to Beauty it was as if a meteor had flared up into the literary heavens and illuminated our whole terrestrial existence.

Such a poem, well termed here "the first great didactic poem of aesthetic philosophy," could not possibly enjoy more than a succès d'estime. For the general run of humanity it was far too difficult and abstruse. Moreover, Dr. Bridges seemed to take a perverse delight in employing verbal quibbles which, since they amount to "showing off" his encyclopedic learning, cannot but be written down as sheer pedantry. Yet it were a thousand pities if interpreters of thought, in this jostling age, should ignore the perceptive and poetic genius of this Grand Old Man.

Mr. Smith has, therefore, undertaken this labor of love, a commentary, closely following the text—and incidentally pointing out the poet's own emendations in the second edition—which goes a long way toward elucidating the recondite philosophical language of this great Testimony. For Mr. Smith is convinced, and it seems plausible enough, that the title embraces the three ideas of a bequeathal to posterity, of a covenant—the poet's faith founded on Beauty's witness to the love of the Supreme Being—and of a Testimony, "the witness borne by Beauty to the truth that reality is good." I. e., God is Love.

While Beauty is the central theme, the poet's vision of "our politick," that is to say, our social ethics, has perhaps the widest appeal. "This Individualism is Man's true Socialism," the ideal set forth here, namely, sublimation of man's instincts of selfhood and breed under the guidance of conscious reason towards the vision of beauty and the wisdom of God.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

English Caricatures Exhibited

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

FOR its winter exhibition at 17 Savile Row, the Burlington Fine Arts Club has brought together an interesting loan collection of English caricatures. The exhibits, which include a number of oil paintings, as well as drawings, water colors and prints, belong mainly to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While there is much of genuine artistic interest, the exhibition, which will remain open till about the end of February, makes a wide appeal and should attract all who are interested in the social and political history of these times.

King George has been most generous in lending to the club a number of humorous drawings and water colors from the Royal Collections, one of the greatest curiosities being a character sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer of the elderly Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's cousin. A pen and ink sketch of the famous actors, "Garrick and Quin," is one of several Hogarth drawings also lent by His Majesty.

Among the oil paintings are two which show the lighter side of Sir Joshua Reynolds. One is a group of four "Gentlemen Making Music," painted at Rome in 1751 and showing the Pyramid of Cestius through a window in the background. Another is an outdoor scene, entitled "A Scene at a Roadside Inn," which contains caricatures of Lord Charlemont, Sir Thomas Kennedy, Mr. Ward and Mr. Phelps. Next to this hangs Rowlandson's witty water color of "Mrs. Siddons and Her Father," a work much less flattering to the great actress than the more famous portraits of her by Gainsborough and Reynolds.

Thomas Patch

But the most surprising things in this exhibition are the pictures of Thomas Patch, an eighteenth-century painter and engraver of whom little is known save that he went to Italy with Sir Joshua Reynolds and appears to have stayed there, living for many years in Florence. It was at Florence in 1761 that he painted the great "Conversation Piece" now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. Nearly 12 feet wide and 6½ feet high, this big canvas shows an assembly of gentlemen in a spacious apartment. Almost in the center is the artist's patron, the Duke of Roxburgh, while on the extreme right Patch has painted his own portrait, mounted on an ass, a whimsical touch which appropriately reveals the comic intention of the whole painting.

Another rather smaller painting of delightful quality shows "A Group in Florence," with the Duke of Roxburgh seated in the center, while again on the extreme right Patch has put his own portrait, standing and showing a portfolio of drawings to a connoisseur. A detail here of extreme interest is the picture shown hanging on the wall, for this is one of Patch's own landscapes, "A View of the Arno." This picture still exists and is in the collection of Mary, Countess of Ilchester. The group itself, which excited much admiration when shown four years ago at the exhibition of British art in Vienna, still remains in the possession of the Roxburgh family.

Hogarth and Rowlandson

Though his works now are exceedingly scarce, Tom Patch deserves to be remembered, for he was not only a good painter but a man with a nice sense of humor, whose fun was in much better taste than a good deal of eighteenth-century satirical art. In this exhibition we see some splendid examples of the art of Hogarth and Rowlandson, a fine array of hand-colored prints by Gillray and George Cruikshank and others, but the humor in some of these political and social satires appears a trifle coarse to the modern eye.

Bold indeed would be the man who would maintain that there has been any considerable improvement in vigorous and expressive drawing since the eighteenth century, but at least our age may congratulate itself on having rather better manners and decidedly better taste. Not that there is anything downright offensive in this carefully selected exhibition, but regarding as a whole the work of these satirical draftsmen of the past, we are apt to conclude that their favorite weapon was the bludgeon, rather than the rapier, in their assaults on the illustrious.

Mrs. Mary Tompkins, an entirely self-taught artist, has made a remarkable début at the Leicester Galleries with a collection of oil paintings. She has a fine sense of color and her flower pieces are brilliant and decorative. She is by no means limited in her subjects and also shows landscapes and figure subjects. One of the best of the last is "The Jewess," which contains some fine passages of modeling in the torso, which indicates that her sense of form is developing and should lead to still better paintings in the future. Her landscapes show the decorative scenery of the Italian Lakes, for Mrs. Tompkins lives in an island on Lake Maggiore, and has found some charming subjects in the gardens of her villa.

Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer, who has done much to revolutionize the art of the poster in England and is regarded as one of the most brilliant and original designers working in Britain, is now winning new laurels with his book illustrations. He sets out to express the feeling rather than the letter of the text, and his recent illustrations for "Don Quixote" have roused much admiration for their expressive qualities and decorative rhythm. An exhibition of Mr. Kauffer's new water colors and drawings for books is being held in the Arthur Tooth Galleries, and the individual distinction and inventiveness shown in his designs cannot fail still further to enhance his already considerable reputation.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, Russian sculptor, is showing a collection of his sculpture at the Colnaghi Galleries in Bond Street, his most notable exhibit being a life-size bronze of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Satisfactory to most people as a likeness, this is a good example of the sculptor's work, which in its vigorous realism is in its own way carrying on with accomplishment the tradition of Rodin.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

"Berlin"

New York

Something of the order of old-time Drury Lane melodrama is "Berlin," a spectacular play by Mr. Valentine Williams and Miss Alice Orawford, now being presented at the George M. Cohan Theater by Messrs. Moore and Reed. The story has to do with the successful efforts of the romantic juvenile leads, played by Mr. G. P. Huntley Jr. and Miss Helen Vinson, to keep out of German hands secret papers relating to the movements of a part of the British Navy. The time is just before the World War. There are many scenes, flitting through the Berlin underworld, involving the juveniles and a beetle-browed, roaring German agent, who is entertaining, as played by Mr. Sydney Greenstreet, to the point of being funny as well as menacing. The melodrama fulfills its primary purpose of being exciting entertainment of a wholly theatrical sort. Miss Charlotte Granville, Mr. Charles Richman, Miss Ethel Strickland, Miss Katherine Wilson and Mr. Moffat Johnston are among the well-known players in a large cast.

"The Big Shot"

Another local boy makes good in "The Big Shot," an RKO picture that takes for its hero a youth who blunders from one mistake to another, presumably with the object of making him a butt of laughter to everybody in the audience, none of whom will presume himself to be quite so simple as the youth acted by Mr. Eddie Quillan, and all of whom will envy him his final good fortune when the auto-camp ground he invested in through poor judgment is fortuitously made to yield a fortune by revealing a hidden treasure of sulphur. There are scenes of small-town comedy, and Mr. Roscoe Ates again obliges with his stuttering specialty. Miss Maureen O'Sullivan provides a bright spot with an appeal that is not at all of the stereotype order as screen ingénues go. Mr. Arthur Stone strikes a high note, as usual, with his well-considered impersonation of an "old timer."

"American Ancestors"

The Downtown Gallery, New York, where a collection of American folk art has been forming for several years past, recently assembled a group of portraits offered as ancestors of contemporary American painting. These pictures, in various mediums, are by little-known or anonymous artists of the nineteenth century, and include a canvas by Joseph Pickett, a Pennsylvania carpenter who is supposed to have made only three paintings, one of these being in Whitney Museum of American Art and the other in the permanent collection of the Newark Museum. "Peaceable Kingdom," a painting showing many varieties of wild animals assembled in amity, by Edward Hicks, a Quaker preacher and sign painter, is dated 1833. "Glass Bowl with Fruit," a water color by an unknown painter, has an architectural severity and simplicity quite in the modern vein.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

The new Paramount film version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is so overdone in matter of goose-flesh make-up for Mr. Hyde that it quite misses the whole point of the inner tragedy of Stevenson's morality tale. The good Dr. Jekyll's appearance is well embodied by Mr. Fredric March as well as the forebodings of the man when he feels the change to a baser self coming on. But the altered character is too much a triumph of studio trickery and not enough an exemplification of acting ability such as Richard Mansfield projected in his performance of the part on the stage. The new film follows not the Mansfield tradition of a reasonable change of appearance but the "shocker" tradition that long prevailed in the cheaper melodrama theaters before the films put them out of business. Miss Miriam Hopkins makes pathetic the overaccentuated rôle of a girl who has been captivated by Hyde, and Miss Rose Hobart is graceful and appealing in the part of Dr. Jekyll's fiancée.

A New Decorative Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Diaphænicons" is the name of a new form of decorative art just invented by the young British painter, Mr. Ernest Procter. His "new art" is a development of glass painting, the novelty in it being the painting in oils not merely on one sheet of glass, but on a series of sheets, placed in a row and electrically lighted, thus giving an attractive and realistic stereoscopic effect.

The first exhibition of these novel decorations is now being held at the Leicester Galleries, and while for his initial venture Mr. Proctor has made use chiefly of flower subjects, the idea is capable of being carried out in various themes and of being put to various uses. "A Country Bouquet," "Lilies in London," "Burnet and Butterflies," "The Basket of Flowers," and "Spider's Web" are some of the titles the artist has given to his new decorations, and they serve to illustrate the possibilities of the method.

They form decorations which can be seen by day as well as by night, they can be shown as here in portable chromium-plated cases, or they can be built into the fabric of a house, on walls, floors, ceilings or in recesses. But though they can be seen well enough in daylight without being illuminated, they should be particularly useful as minor sources of light. So used, the artist contends, they render unnecessary all lamps.

Inasmuch as human beings always seem to take a special pleasure not only in looking at things, but still more in looking through them, "Diaphænicons" should give pleasure to a great many people and prove a novel and delightful way of filling up an awkward gap. With half a dozen sheets of glass, appropriately painted and decorated, Mr. Ernest Procter can build up a conservatory whose blossoms will never wither, or even an aquarium whose population will never be concerned about the cat. Mr. Procter is essentially a decorative artist, as we know by the many graceful and elegant pictures he has already produced, and we feel that his latest productions have been great fun to their inventor and will give much pleasure and amusement to others also.

Berlin Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—At the Hartberg Gallery are pictures by Aurel Bernath, who lives in Hungary and is a newcomer to Berlin. His first aim is color. He builds up his picture from white in all its nuances of yellow, gray, blue, pink and so on. He puts the colors one over another and by this means his figures and landscapes achieve brilliance and luster. Concrete objects are bathed in a shimmer of light and atmosphere which keeps the whole picture together.

Xaver Fuhr, of Mannheim, is exhibiting at the Galerie Neumann-Nierendorf. He uses his brush, not only for outlining, but for every detail. The method is made more pronounced by finely graduated white tones. Time rather than color governs his work. His finished pictures obtain emphasis and animation by the use of economical flecks of color of the greatest charm. A harbor picture, in the foreground of which white laundry is hanging on the line to dry against a white sky in the background; on the right a ship, lying in delicately colored blue water, forms a dark mass against so much white. On the left is a red dash of color—another piece of laundry which gives gayety and individuality to the picture. In the landscapes the painter's preference for a black and white scheme gives his work individual charm.

New water color paintings by Lyonel Feininger are being shown at the Moller Galleries. He is 60 and is still endeavoring to gain a deeper understanding of nature's phenomena, which is fortunate for those who collect his work—and they are numerous. His pieces predominate, with ships at sea or in harbor. They are executed with clean, delicately drawn pen strokes in finely perceived colors. Smooth, yellowish paper is often used as a background or as color. One cannot but think of Japanese color prints, not as an influence, but in comparison with this subtle artistry.

Mycerinus—Portrait of the Egyptian King, From a Slate Triad Found in a Corridor of His Pyramid-Temple. Excavation by Dr. George A. Reisner, Director of the Expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Treasures From Giza

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH for thousands of years the great Pyramids at Giza have had the admiration of men, the artistic treasure concealed by the desert sands has been either unknown to them or considered valueless by those who came to plunder. Dr. George A. Reisner has been excavating there since the early years of this century, yet only recently has he published the material. "Mycerinus — the Temples of the Third Pyramid of Giza" (Harvard; Oxford) is the first in a series of volumes which will develop the subject. He is to be commended for biding his time in an age when "news" value seems so important. In the years that have intervened, the material has been studied very carefully. There has been time for precise observation, measurement, and cogitation.

Even the amateur can read this comprehensive work and learn a great deal about an ancient civilization. He may even feel somewhat that thrill in re-creation which the archæologist experiences when he puts order into a chaos of statues and utensils; finds coherence in a buried agglomeration.

Built Solidly

It is helpful to remember that this gigantic construction of temples and pyramids, this complete store of objects of art and utility, was prepared in conjunction with the Egyptian beliefs in an after-life. The Pyramid-Temple was a place in which food and devotions were offered to the interred king. It was an elaborate construction painstakingly made, a system of courtyards and corridors, magazines, storerooms, stairways and anterooms. They were built solidly with limestone core walls and granite casings, and were expected to be very difficult of access to plunderers. Once the doors were sealed it was intended they were not to be opened again.

The objects stored in the chambers was Ka-statues, stone vessels, pottery, implements. From this equipment, much of which is in perfect condition, we may learn about social customs of the ancient Egyptians. Dr. Reisner warns, however, that some of the equipment was stored away because of a long tradition of its use, and not because of its current utility. For example, hand-shape pottery was put away long after the wheel was in use, and flint knives after metal blades had replaced the stone.

Workmanship of High Order

Mycerinus's reign brought to a culmination the culture of the Fourth Dynasty, one of the most brilliant epochs in Egyptian history. In the many portraits brought to light from the corridors of the Pyramid-Temple there is workmanship of a high order. The materials, slate and alabaster, were treated with extraordinary insight; the cutting, the measurements, the modeling mark a sophisticated craftsmanship. Dr. Reisner describes the methods employed from positive evidence, for in the tomb there were found pieces showing the various stages in carving a statue. Canons of proportion were maintained generally, as is anifest in the uniform character of Egyptian sculpture. The stonecutters marked their design, bruised the surface and rubbed it, and kept up this sequence until the piece was completed. Dr. Reisner considers that the earlier practice of making rounded stone vessels prompted a skill for working in stone, and in the round, which reached its peak in the successive reigns of Cheops, Chephren and Mycerinus.

Considerable space is devoted to the study and ordering of stone vessels and pottery. Instructive diagrams are furnished.

The text is concluded with a description of the genealogy of the kings of this great dynasty. Mycerinus with his boundless extravagance brought it to an end, but not without settling unwittingly an inheritance upon a distant posterity.

A large appendix describes all the objects found in this Pyramid-Temple, and photographs show the various stages of the excavation and the magnificent sculptures found.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London's new screen attractions include a melodrama of the Paris law courts. The hero of "A Gentleman of Paris" is a judge who is called to try, and pronounce guilty, on a capital charge, a young girl of whose innocence he has private knowledge, but which, for personal reasons, he is unwilling to bring forward. The struggle between the judges devotion to justice and the high traditions of his office and his concern for his own safety and reputation might have been made the foundations of a genuinely dramatic film. But the screen in "A Gentleman of Paris" reveals once more its old fault of exaggeration. Not content with a dramatic situation, it must needs spoil everything in an attempt to make it even more dramatic than it is. It is inconceivable that, after the jury has found the wrong verdict, the judge, making a belated confession of his evidence, should free the prisoner. Surely film producers know that whatever a jury's finding may be, the judge has no option but to act on it? Arthur Wenitner, as the judge, has an impressive voice, but his movements are inclined to be stiff. Phyllis Konstam lacks vivacity as the heroine, and Sybil Thorndike, in a type of part that normally suits her, seems hardly up to her best standard.

"The Big Attraction"

Richard Tauber's new picture is somewhat naïvely entitled "The Big Attraction." The dialogue is in German, except for a few words in English which one of the characters speaks often enough to make the general drift of the story clear to those who do not follow German. The story, as a matter of fact, is not of much consequence. Herr Tauber plays a music hall singer with whom another player falls in love. There is a train journey from Paris to Berlin, and, so far as story is concerned, that is about all. Herr Tauber's singing is robust and melodious. Some of his songs might have been better. There are entertaining views of music hall turns, chiefly of the acrobatic and motorcycle variety.

"Rich and Strange"

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock has presented a film, "Rich and Strange," that was expected to show a new departure in cinema technique through employing once again in certain sections subtitles instead of dialogue. Mr. Hitchcock's subtitles tell us no more than the theater program's synopsis of scenes, informing us when the scene changes from London to Paris, and from Paris to the Suez Canal, and so forth, in this story of a discontented suburban couple's voyage round the world, made possible by the bounty of an eccentric uncle.

Mr. Hitchcock has chosen as his typical suburban clerk an unpleasing young man, who is at once a noodle and a bear. One begins to weary of his society after a short time. The film presents us with that peevish, repressed middle class couple, longing for escape from the dull and trivial routine of existence, whom we have met in so many second-rate plays. It is time this absurd supposition which spoils the truthfulness of so many dramas of middle class life was abandoned.

As soon as one learns that the boat contains a bogus princess and a romantic commander, one knows exactly what is going to happen. And happen it does, at great length, and without a single surprise. But in spite of this there is plenty of entertainment to be found in the film. No journey round the world with a competent photographer can be dull. The scenes in Paris, in the Arab bazaars and at Singapore are full of interest, and there is an excellent sketch of an interfering spinster by Miss Elsie Randolph.

"Out of the Blue" is an adaption of the stage musical comedy, "Little Tommie Tucker," with Mr. Gene Gerrard retained from the original cast as principal comedian. H. H.

'A Pair of Spectacles'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Westminster Theatre, "A Pair of Spectacles," by Sidney Grundy. Adapted from the French of E. Labiche. Beginning Dec. 21, 1931. Matinées only. The cast:

Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch ..... Anmer Hall
Uncle Gregory ..... Henry Ainley
Percy ..... Alan Trotter
Dick ..... Robert Eddison
Larmier ..... Evan John
Bartholomew ..... Edwin Morton
Jervis ..... David Morland Graham
Another Bootmaker ..... John Kentish
Mrs. Goldfinch ..... Athene Seyler
Lucy Larimer ..... Joan Harben
Charlotte ..... Isobel Scaife

Those people who think that the dialect spoken in Sheffield is an ugly one will be much shaken in their belief after listening to Mr. Henry Ainley's magnificent performance as Uncle Gregory, the man who made £200,000 in that famous metropolis of steel. Mr. Ainley does not soften by an iota the harshness and crudities in which that remarkable system of communication abounds; but, thundered out in his superb voice, it shows itself to be full of rugged strength and robust character.

Uncle Gregory was a tight-fisted and suspicious fellow. His son, whom he sent to London to get to the Bar without making him an allowance, not unnaturally got into debt. Not until he had released all the lightnings of his wrath did he consent to settle the young man's accounts, and then only just in time to save him from arrest. He made his kind-hearted brother Benjamin as distrustful as himself. Yet in all his blusterings there was such an obvious joviality that one was hardly surprised that, in a finale in which each of the characters strove to reveal himself as nobler than the rest, Gregory turned out to be almost the noblest of the lot.

This play, which was first presented in 1890, has many faults. It takes a determinedly rose-colored view of things, but its sentimentality is not more unreal perhaps than the cynicism of several successful plays of today. It overworks the soliloquy—none of the characters can be left alone for a moment without garrulously chattering to himself. But it has the theatrical virtue of giving opportunities to the actors. Mr. Anmer Hall plays Benjamin quietly and effectively; Mr. Robert Eddison is good as Dick, Gregory's son; and Mr. Ainley as Gregory himself, as has perhaps been already indicated, is first-rate.

American Drama in Transition

A Review by E. C. SHERBURNE

Our Changing Theater. By R. Dana Skinner. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press. $2.

WHILE Mr. Skinner's book deals specifically with the theater of the last decade in New York, he brings to his interpretation a background of nearly 30 years of playgoing and a feeling for the constants in drama that prevent him from falling into the pattern of what may be called the contemporary Broadway viewpoint. He confines the scope of his essay mostly to plays from 1923 onward, to enforce his theme that this recent drama contains promise of a renaissance in the American theater.

Out of the widening horizons that resulted from American participation in the World War, Mr. Skinner believes, there has come a new impulse of expression. "Many of the plays produced between 1920 and 1930," he says, "will mean to the theater of the 1930's what Ibsen and Shaw have meant to us in the last decade." He aims to set forth the "conspicuous points in many plays that mark the recent transition through ultrarealism back to the old magic of the theater of make-believe."

One Sure Test

Mr. Skinner holds that the one sure test of a play in performance is whether or not it achieves the effect summed up in the word "illusion," whether this illusion is of tragedy, of comedy, or of farce, of the present day or of the remote past, of life in high or low degree. This illusion, when not broken by patches of poor playwriting, by poor acting or by clumsy direction that fails to establish a prevailing mood, will—nine times out of ten—find public approval. He will have nothing to do with conventional labels that convey none of the true inwardness and vitality of plays, for "there are tragedies that leave you exalted and comedies that leave you wondering if any of the tenderer things of life remain. There are 'happy endings' that violate every deep experience of human affairs and 'sad endings' as thrillingly charged with beauty as sunsets."

"Shut-in tragedies" is Mr. Skinner's term for a number of the defeatist plays that have come to the stage in recent years—dramas that embrace only half of undefined yet vital forces at work today. Some of these plays have been near enough to illusion to capture a public following, "but they seem to have fire without light—in the sense that a log rotting in the forest is chemically 'on fire' without emitting a cleansing flame."

The Song in Tragedy

The song in tragedy is to be found in the drama of emergence, whereas the drama of frustration is tragedy without song. In "The Great God Brown," Mr. Skinner states, Mr. Eugene O'Neill indicated his eventual liberation as a true poet of tragedy, seeing beyond the catastrophe to a possible resurrection. There were glints of this in Mr. O'Neill's first full-length play, "Beyond the Horizon." Mr. Skinner discovers in the commercially neglected plays of Mr. Dan Totheroh promise of a talent that will forge out something with an overwhelming impact of beauty. In "Street Scene," Mr. Elmer Rice glimpsed a great truth—that no matter what may be the pressure of one's environment, the only true power to meet the ills of today must come from within the individual. Of the new theater that is coming, Mr. Paul Green will be a builder, Mr. Skinner holds.

So far we have traversed in brief only a fifth of Mr. Skinner's stimulating and original book. To interested readers must be left the author's detailed discussion of defeatist plays and temporizing dramas that seek to evade the problems of the times by escape into realms of mental fancy and by resort to sentimentalism. When we come to his discussion of acting we are reminded of the author's admission at the beginning that he is "stage struck," for he curiously sees only admirable qualities in the work of most of the players he chooses for discussion. At least he gives that impression—perhaps being disinclined to mention correctable mannerisms and rather too obvious histrionic mechanics that some of these players exploit at the expense of the true effects of expression. Readers will find not a little is debatable in this book, for it has the merit of being steadily provocative.

'Walk This Way'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Winter Garden Theatre, "Walk This Way," a revue by Archie Pitt. Beginning Dec. 17, 1931.

Miss Gracie Fields, chief comédienne of "Walk This Way," can keep 1500 people hanging on every cadence of the sentimental sob stuff of a song like "Guilty" as though the words were by Shakespeare and the music by Mozart; after guying an exactly similar piece before putting her song over. She is like an accomplished conjurer who deceives his audience with tricks which he has beforehand exposed.

Miss Fields has some excellent assistants. There is, for example, Mr. Douglas Wakefield, who made his first London appearance last May at the Command Variety performance before the King and Queen, when he presented a sketch in a garage, an admirable piece of fooling which he repeats in "Walk This Way." Mr. Morris Harvey, rotund and beatific, appears in several parts, with comic effect in most of them. When the effect fails, it is not his fault, but his material's. Mr. Tommy Fields plays up to his sister with a ridiculously amusing assumption of youth.

Mr. Walter Hampden is to make a tour to the Pacific coast, starting shortly, in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
SUN. AFT., Jan. 17, at 3:30
SPALDING
THURS. EVE., Jan. 21, at 8:30
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and His Dancing Group

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"Comedy of Errors"
Tuesday, Jan. 19th, at 8:15
JORDAN HALL
Pop. Mat., "JULIUS CAESAR," 3 P. M.
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[illegible] Thea., W. 45 St. Phone Bry. 9-8460. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

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Feb. 5—DIE MEISTERSINGER
Feb. 6—(Mat.) SAMSON ET DALILA
Feb. 6—(Eve.) RIGOLETTO
Feb. 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE
Feb. 9—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA
Feb. 10—PARSIFAL
Feb. 11—(Mat.) LA BOHEME
Feb. 11—(Eve.) BORIS GODUNOFF
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J. W. Golinkin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POLO ponies at full gallop and wrestlers in action form the difficult material which Mr. J. W. Golinkin uses in the composition of his lithographs. His pictures are so clearly the product of knowledge combined with the artist's vision that the writer sought him out to obtain a clue to this successful capturing of themes of rapid movement. Instead of making camera pictures to record phases of action, which the layman would think to be the only way of capturing impressions, Mr. Golikin, as he expresses it, "exposes himself" to the subjects he wishes to make his own.

At Meadowbrook he concerns himself not only with the polo matches but wanders about the fields during the practice periods, making notes on paper and mentally. He lingers about the paddock and talks with the grooms about the ponies. He listens to the arguments and discussions among the gauchos who have come north from the Argentine with the gallant little mounts that make of polo perhaps the fastest-paced of sports. Returning to his studio, Mr. Golinkin assembles his impressions into compositions based upon a knowledge that has been accumulating for years.

It is upon his foundation of knowledge that the artist chiefly relies when he must reconstitute a scene of rapid action into a representative instant. To be significant, such a pictorial incident must be a synthesis of the actual positions of the rapidly moving ponies that would be revealed by a camera operating in a fractional part of a second. Whereas the snapshot would represent a frozen attitude that the eye never sees, the artist's picture must correspond with the tendency of human vision to see movement in continuity. A picture of this sort, in turn, can only be the product of vision, finding expression through knowledge sufficient to enable the artist to reconstruct the scene on paper, far from the presence of horses either still or in motion. Knowledge of human anatomy, again, enables him to reassemble two wrestlers, aided by notes and memory, in one of the many violent transitory positions they could never "hold" as models.

Mr. Golonkin deplores the limitations of size that are sometimes enforced upon artists merely for the convenience of collectors. Sometimes the maker of lithographs is even warned that he must make his prints such and such a size, because of the prevailing dimensions of collectors' portfolios. The tendency is to make lithographs smaller than the medium requires for the full effect of many subjects. After all, lithography is a painter's medium, he holds, with the artist using a crayon instead of a brush. This implies rather broad effects which require that the resultant print shall be seen at some distance if its masses and other large values are to make their full effect. E. C. S.

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Reinhardt's 'Tales of Hoffmann'

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

BERLIN has just had a big sensation—the production by Max Reinhardt of Offenbach's opera, "The Tales of Hoffmann." The performance was in the "Grossen Schauspielhaus." In this huge amphitheater Reinhardt produced both classical and modern plays for many years. He then handed over the building to revue and light opera, and now, after 10 years, he has returned. For a long time he has wished to produce an opera, and his thoughts have always centered round "The Tales of Hoffmann."

It would be wrong to consider the impressions of the evening only from the musical point of view. Reinhardt has not produced the opera of Offenbach, so much as the action dealing with E. T. A. Hoffmann, and one must admit that he has revealed a great deal more of the dramatic background of the play. This, of course, entailed drastic cuts in the original—it is unnecessary to go into the legitimacy of the process just now. In any case, the musician who sat through the performance, lasting four hours, can bear witness to the fact that Offenbach did not fall a complete victim to Reinhardt's colossal experiments in stage management. We still have the precious score, but it becomes of secondary importance, and only now and again is allowed to disclose its legitimate effects.

Once, however, it takes its revenge and rises serenely above the chaos of the glaring, theatrical stage-inventions—a sounding protest against the disgrace of being turned into incidental music for a spectacular piece. This is in the Antonia act, when the opera—that is the music—remains unchanged and triumphs over all the arts of production. This is also the greatest success of the evening and storms of enthusiastic applause shook the packed building. There were repeated calls for Jarmila Novotna, the bewitching Antonia, and for Georges Baklanoff, who gave a forceful portrayal of Doctor Mirakel. It was Offenbach's triumph over Reinhardt.

Thirteen Scenes

On the whole, one must confess that in this production the composer has become the handyman of the producer, who disposes of the work much as he pleases. The old libretto has disappeared; Egon Friedell and Hanns Sassmann have made a new one with long stretches of dialogue; in fact there is more of the spoken word than singing. All indications in the original text are represented scenically. In this way Reinhardt provides a new frame of action in which the whole story of Stella and Hoffmann appears on the stage. The result is that, instead of the five scenes of the opera, there are now 13. To give the reader some notion of Reinhardt's methods I will mention a few of the details. The first scene of this production shows the stage entrance of the Berlin Opera House, Hedwig's church and the entrance to the wine-cellar "Lutter und Wegener." The Italian singer Stella, loved by Hoffmann, makes her appearance with Lindorf, who succeeds in winning her affections from Hoffmann. Hoffmann, too, comes on the scene, accompanied by his friend Nikolaus. The latter does not sing now and the words are spoken by the actor, Hermann Thimig, though once even he is obliged to sing a couplet, one that is not to be found in Offenbach's score. In this scene Paul Grätz appears as one of the staff and, later on, in the rôles of Cochenille and Pitichinacchio. Hans Wassmann also makes an appearance as a cab-driver, with a live horse to which he addresses most of his remarks. He and Grätz carry on a flow of witticisms which for Berlin's old conception of Hoffmann are certainly extremely modern. Then follows the scene in the wine-cellar, which is repeated before each of the three main acts; a good idea, which helps to clarify the action considerably.

For the three chief acts, each of which has been divided into two scenes, an enormous apparatus was set in motion by Reinhardt's scenic imagination—flights of steps and bridges, whole rows of houses and a palatial frontage 10 meters in height were trundled forward, and scenery on an enormous scale was moved across the huge stage. The most beautiful thing, visually, was the Juliette act, in which every possible theatrical effect was tried out with the utmost extravagance. Gondolas go up and down the Grand Canal of Venice, under bridges which span the lagoons, past the façades of houses and palaces; lights glimmer under the starry sky, and masked processions surge past singing and dancing, while music is heard in the distance. In this act Reinhardt shows his capacity for evoking an atmosphere, though the visual impressions certainly dominate throughout, and the music remains a decorative adjunct.

Infringement on Score

The infringement on Offenbach's score reaches such a point that it is impossible to keep track of it; everywhere there are repetitions, couplets and pointless introductions of ballets. The music is taken partly from the original and partly from other works of Offenbach. The worst alteration made is toward the end, and was devised entirely by Reinhardt; here we look from the point of view of the actor on the stage toward the auditorium and the dress-circle. Hoffmann rushes on the stage when Stella is just in the act of singing an aria. He upsets the performance, a panic breaks out, the audience flees in consternation, the lights go out and Hoffmann gets a severe scolding from Stella, who goes off with Lindorf. The students crowd on to the scene and carry Hoffmann off to a carouse. This is, externally, a brilliant theatrical ending, but in other ways an impossible one—of which there is, needless to say, no mention in the score.

As a result of the evening one fact stands out—that a work which is acclaimed as a masterpiece by the whole world has been changed, even ruined, in order to become an object for the development of the autocratic art of stage management. One cannot deny the danger of such experiments. When the producer neglects the demands of a score to such an extent, the form of the opera is destroyed and the door is opened wide to every arbitrary caprice. Such a procedure can result only in the destruction of masterpieces; for what is right for Offenbach today will be right for Wagner tomorrow.

The musical arrangement of the score originated with Leo Blech, who conducted the performance. Well-known soloists followed his beat. Hans Fidesser sang the part of Hoffmann beautifully, and played it with ease; Friedel Schuster was a charming and most musical Stella, Adele Kern an excellent Olympia and Göta Ljungberg a representative Juliette.

The tremendous applause at the end was centered on Max Reinhardt and on Leo Blech, who again and again had to make their bows with the artists on the stage.

Opera in Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," which was given its first performance of the season by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Dec. 29, was the medium in which Mme. Rosetta Pampanini made her début in the United States. As the hapless Cio-Cio San, that artist caused it to be clear that she is, perhaps, the most notable of the acquisitions that have been made by Mr. Witherspoon, the artistic director of the company. In beauty of voice and skill of characterization Mme. Pampanini surpassed all the exponents of Puccini's heroine since the days in which Miss Farrar made it a thing of joy. Her butterfly is not, to be sure, quite the unsophisticated child that John Luther Long conceived in his story and Belasco developed in his play. Yet Mme. Pampanini was extraordinarily poignant and moving in the part. Charles Hackett did well with the thankless rôle of the naval officer and Victor Damiani was acceptable, if not very gripping, as Sharpless.

The action in general presented some modifications of the "business" to which in former seasons the stage directors have accustomed local operagoers, but these modifications—which, it may be said, are also improvements—are, according to Mr. Witherspoon, merely reversions to the original scheme of things that Puccini and his librettists had in mind.

"Mignon"

Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" (Dec. 31) brought forward Miss Coe Glade in the title rôle. It is pleasant to discover words of ardent praise for a performance of arresting charm. Miss Glade has made great strides on the path of art since first she joined the company. Her voice is now not only richer than ever, but it is handled with uncommon skill. Nor do Miss Glade's abilities end in vocal skill alone. She showed in "Mignon" that her theatrical understanding is more than ordinarily complete. Her "Mignon" may be a little too restless, too meticulously conceived, yet if that is her idea of it, Miss Glade will surely win the pardon of fastidious connoisseurs in return for much pleasure which she gave to eye and ear.

Tito Schipa was Wilhelm Meister and an exponent of the part who—in its vocal aspect, at least—was at once a lesson and a model to his comrades in art. If Mr. Schipa is not an actor of exceptional subtlety or power, he is not unpossessed of a certain polish and persuasive charm. Miss Marguerite Silva's somewhat steely tones were used with brilliance in the music which Thomas gave to Filina and Mr. Vanni-Marcoux lent effectiveness to Lothario's rather negative rôle. Mr. Cooper, who conducted, made the most of a score whose orchestral radiance is not so blinding now as once it was.

"Cavalleria"

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" were the other first performances (Jan. 2) of the week. The first-named was not one of the company's oustanding triumphs. Mr. Van Grove, who conducted, set the tempi at too deliberate a pace, so that the music lacked the intensity and vehemence that are its principal characteristics; moreover, this circumstance so embarrassed the chorus in the opening scene that it promptly sagged below the pitch. Mme. Raisa repeated the characterization of Santuzza that she had often made familiar in earlier seasons. It is an excellent one histrionically, but—because the artist is apparently unable to use the more delicate tints in the tonal picture—less intriguing from the musical point of view. Good work was accomplished by Antonio Cortis and Augusto Beuf, respectively the Turiddu and Alfio of the cast, and Louise Bernhardt sang with considerable richness of tone the music given to Lola.

"Pagliacci" made a more brilliant impression. Mme. Musio, its Nedda, who had shown evidence of a certain vocal tenseness at the beginning of the season, returned to a normal and therefore an admirable condition in Leoncavallo's piece. There was real beauty in the singing and excellent understanding of the stage in her reading of the part. Charles Marshall, too, was a telling figure as Canio. A new Tonio—Victor Damiani—accomplished an interesting characterization, one not identical with many characterizations that had gone before, but all the more welcome for that reason. Mr. St. Leger conducted. F. B.

'The Little Minister' Revived in Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—At the Lyceum Theater, "The Little Minister," by Sir J. M. Barrie, presented by the Edinburgh Repertory Company, Dec. 14-19. The cast:

Bob Dow	George Robb
Joe Cruickshanks	Charles C. Maxwell
Thomas Whammond	George P. Davies
Sneeky Hobart	Campbell White
Micah Dow	Nancy Given
The Rev. Gavin Dishart	Rex De La Haye
Babbie	Ray Ormande
The Earl of Rintoul	J. Mathieson Gilmour
Captain Halliwell	Frank Hilliard
Nanny Webster	Margaret Adams
Jean	Greta Collyns
Sergeant Davidson	W. G. Penouhet
Andrew Mealmaker	David P. Meek
Silva Tosh	Tom Forbes
Thwaites	A. Knox Rutherford
Felice	May Handyside

The Edinburgh Repertory Company has taken a step forward in reviving Barrie's famous play, an old favorite with Scottish audiences. The Edinburgh players—who have now 30 play productions to their credit for their seven years of existence—are no strangers to it. In this presentation, however, they have the setting of a real theater in which to give a performance which is free from any taint of amateurism that would mar it in the eyes of playgoers north of the Border, who know their Barrie well.

There is a sincerity about the whole production which finds an immediate response across the footlights. An Edinburgh audience would resent anything introduced into the play not in accordance with the Scots tradition, and for that reason alone probably the Edinburgh Repertory players are as good a body of people as any to give the play in Scotland. They have the whole sentiment of it in themselves and cannot fail to carry it over to the auditorium.

The charm of Babbie is irresistibly presented by Miss Ray Ormande. Mr. Rex de la Haye is a personable little minister, ardent and lovable, though he might at times make more of his opportunities for byplay. When he first discovers the identity of his wayward gypsy love, he does not quite rise to the occasion, but with the elders he never loses grip of the situation. There is a touch of authenticity about the elders themselves, as well as about Nanny Webster and Bob Dow. On the whole the performance is eminently satisfactory, both for the reputation of the players and as evidence of the hold which Barrie maintains on Scottish audiences as an interpreter of the life and character of the Scottish people.

Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, director of the Philadelphia Chamber String Simfonietta, who conducted the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris Jan. 3 at the Salle Pleyel, is appearing with the Berlin Philharmonic Jan. 13. Mr. Sevitzky is also engaged to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic on Jan. 18 and the Warsaw Philharmonic on Jan. 29.

The Museum of the City of New York opens its new building on Fifth Avenue at 103d Street with a private view on Jan. 11.

'The Congress Dances'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

"EACH of us," said Schopenhauer, "can take from art exactly as much as he can give." But perhaps because it suffers least from those strained relations which so often exist between form and content, subject and expression, no art responds more generously than the art of music—if, in Shakespeare's phrase, we give it an understanding. Walter Pater even maintained that the proper function of criticism is

LILIAN HARVEY

to estimate the degree in which all works of art approached to what he termed "musical law."

No one, for example, should be quicker than the musician to catch the deeper significance of form, the coördination of forms called "composition," the relation of color and form, and other elements in the art of painting; the chief difference being that the painter's form is static while that of the musician has freedom of movement in time. Incidentally, musicians should be first to sympathize with the modern painter's rebellion against the mimetic and associative limitations of his art and his attempts to introduce the factor of time.

Music again, to turn to literature, discloses the secret of that rhythm and vowel-play which enchant our ears in all the best English prose and poetry. Again, dance and the ballet approach and conform to "musical law" for the reason that, stripped of music, they can only "cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast." And now we find the art of music becoming an increasingly important element of the new synthesis—the sound-film with all its possibilities.

Sound-Film and Ballet

The sound-film has one great advantage over the ballet, to which, as a fusion of the arts, it is much more closely related than to opera. Being more fluid, its contributory elements mix better and through greater freedom of movement approach nearer to "musical law." In his films, "Sous les Toits de Paris" and "Le Million," René Clair combined visual rhythms with music and sound in a new and remarkable way. Someone has said that in the theater we all hear with our eyes. René Clair encourages us to see with our ears. He uses music and sound commentaries in such a way that they might almost be said actually to explain his plot. No director's work more "constantly aspires to the condition of music."

For the reason that music is obviously destined to become the language of the screen, Erich Pommer's and Erik Charell's "The Congress Dances," another experiment in combining music and sound with movement, is of exceptional interest to the musician. The London public which, like other publics, has no interest in experiments as experiments, instantly made up its mind about this film and has crowded the Tivoli for weeks. The congress is, of course, the Vienna Congress. We are shown the elaborate and spectacular stage management under which royalty, courtiers, ambassadors, diplomatists, soldiers and the populace then played the parts allotted to them. It was one of those decorative periods when, as Evreinoff says of eighteenth century France, the rivalry between the theatrical stylishness of everyday life, on the one hand, and of the stage, on the other, was so keen that one could not always tell which of the two contained the less actuality.

Vitality and Exuberance

The plot is negligible. To gain his own ends Metternich, the Machiavellian, attempts to take advantage of a romance between the young Tsar Alexander of Russia and a pretty Viennese glove seller. Adjoining the room where the congress sits is the ballroom of the Imperial Palace. A waltz begins, and one by one the bored plenipotentiaries steal out, leaving their chairs rocking to its rhythm—the congress dances. Forcing his way through the brilliant crowd, a travel-begrimmed courier arrives with the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba. Thus the congress is left without an aim and the dancers disperse. Finally, Tsar Alexander mounts into his state coach and—another royal romance has ended.

But a subject is of small importance compared with its treatment. Here we have a serious attempt to conform the visual to "musical law" in the sense that, wherever possible, action, gesture and movement are all governed by the rhythm supplied by music. The vitality and exuberance this brings to the screen, particularly in the crowd scenes and processions, is remarkable. All human life and not only the Congress dances. The "focusing" of the sound and its gradations and volumes has been managed with great technical skill. One fascinating "octave" effect is the preparatory tuning of the great opera orchestra and the repetition by the tiny Biergarten band. There are many such happy and ingenious touches. The photography is often lovely.

But, in spite of its rather conventional, romantic atmosphere, perhaps the chief artistic weakness of "The Congress Dances" is the "realism" of its treatment, visually and dramatically. Too little is left to the spectator's imagination—which, with the right stimulus, may easily accomplish startling feats. We have all read of the Chinese actor who, on a bare stage, showed by gesture and movement that he was walking among eight horses. Through his mimicry and facial expression the audience soon knew these horses—perhaps one must not say, by sight—their characters, dispositions, and so on. Finally eight actors appeared and galloped off on their imaginary steeds, to the enthusiastic applause of all. From our point of view, no doubt, the Chinese dramatist left too much to the spectator's imagination; but film directors often leave nothing at all.

In unity and construction "The Congress Dances" suffers by comparison with the Clair films mentioned above, but Erik Charell has complained in an interview that cuts in four or five places have seriously damaged the continuity of the London version. Whatever its defects, and there are not a few, this sound-picture opens up extremely interesting possibilities in the closer association between action and music. The acting of Henri Garat, in a dual rôle of Conrad Veidt and of Lilian Harvey—a London girl who has captured the Continent—is admirable.

Postcript—Since this notice was written the first of a series by Fischinger, entitled "Music Mysteries", has been screened in London. Each is based on a well-known musical composition, such as the Brahms Hungarian Dance No. 6 and Dukas's "L'Apprenti Sorcier." Forms and images of light spring directly from the music. Never representational, these forms are as free in movement and direction as sound itself and thus become a kind of visible music.

New Works in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

ANOTHER concert has just been given by the Women's Orchestra, founded by Mme. Jeanne Evrard. Mme. Evrard is a professional musician, whose technical culture is extremely solid. She was for a long time an orchestral violinist and knows her métier thoroughly. I noticed last year the first concerts given by these young artists. The results were highly encouraging. But this year the technical progress made by these young women has been considerable. The concert we have just heard was of quite a remarkable quality. The tone, in particular, was delightful in color and life.

Mme. Evrard conducts with vigor. Her gestures are a little dry and angular, but her injunctions are correct and precise. We thus heard, in excellent conditions, classical works like the Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 of Bach, the Sonata for two violoncellos and strings of Handel and the Concerto in E minor of Nardini, interpreted with vital charm by Mlle. d'Ambrosio. On the program there figured also the "Holberg Suite of Grieg and a suite of Schumann valses, cleverly orchestrated and strung together by Mlle. Suzanne Demarquez.

But the feature of the concert was the first performance of the "Prélude, Salut et Danse" by Georges Migot. One knows that this composer, who is also a distinguished painter, is a restless searcher who asks of music something different from most of his contemporaries. He brings to it, especially, his plastic feeling and attaches the greatest importance to the sound planes and the architectural balance.

Having to write a work for string orchestra, he has endeavored to obtain exceptional sounds from bowed instruments and he has succeeded. In these three pieces one hears mysterious resonances which seem to come from the collaboration of invisible wind instruments. This writing has extreme originality and relief. The work is very difficult to play but it was given with rare finish.

One must also notice a remarkable first performance by another Orchestral Society—that of the "Cinq Mouvements Brefs" of M. Jean Rivier. This individual composer is constantly progressing. Today, we find him master of an entirely original orchestral style. His sketches of extremely reduced dimensions make us hear a previously unknown instrumental atmosphere and really new accents. Amid all the young composers of today, many of whose audacities of writing are adventurous and arbitrary, Jean Rivier is signalized by great lucidity and by a characteristic certainty of means. One must follow with attention the career of a musician whose every new attempt is a success.

At the Lamoureux concerts, Albert Wolff had the courage to give the Fourth Symphony of Mahler—that which forms the epilogue to the formidable Third Symphony. The Fourth Symphony is a sort of apotheosis of childhood, which ends with a fairy story which shows us a paradise constructed in the technique of the displays of New Year's Day toys. The joys of this paradise are chiefly alimentary. This picture is treated with a naïveté that is full of flavor and is aided by a sung text which outlines the rewards reserved for good children.

This work immediately put to flight the public of the Lamoureux concerts. The name of Mahler—like that of Brahms, of Bruckner or of Max Reger—acts in a French concert hall as a sort of vacuum cleaner. Impossible to make Frenchmen understand that these composers are different enough from one another and that they do not all systematically cultivate boredom. The Fourth Symphony, in particular, is very pleasing to listen to and has a freshness of inspiration which should delight all those who admire the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven. This picture is especially permeated by a feeling for nature of indisputable sincerity and charm. The orchestration is always ingenious and full of pleasant effects. It is sad to think that it cannot overcome such an unjust prejudice on the part of the French public.

A pseudo-stereoscopic method of film projection, invented by Dr. R. T. A. Innes, has recently been demonstrated in London. The audience watches the film through a mirror, which reflects the film thrown on a screen at the back of the hall. The chief advantage resulting from this method is the circumstance that it enables the audience sitting close to the mirror to watch the picture in comfort. The value of color films is also considerably enhanced.

Mr. William Ingersoll recently passed the fiftieth anniversary of his stage début as a supernumerary at the Boston Museum.

The Little Theater at Sheffield, Eng., has recently presented Ibsen's "Emperor and Galilean." Practically the whole cast was composed of unemployed men and women.

As to Shakespearean Authorship

Seven Shakespeares, a Discussion of the Evidence for various Theories with Regard to Shakespeare's Identity, by Gilbert Slater. London: Cecil Palmer. 7s. 6d. net.

The Earl of Oxford as "Shakespeare," an Outline of the Case, by Lieut.-Col. Montagu W. Douglas. London: Cecil Palmer. 8s. net.

THE Group-Theory of Shakespearean authorship, now held by many orthodox Stratfordians, including Mr. J. M. Robertson, and by most of the Oxfordians also, is gaining ground among the more open-minded scholars, as the only satisfying solution of the otherwise baffling problems presented by the Folio of 1623, in which—to all, save a group of academic "anti-disintegrators"—the presence of many hands, among one master mind, are now indisputably visible. "Shakespeare," thus considered, becomes the pen-name of the Group's leader, and principal author, be he William of Stratford, Lord Oxford or Francis Bacon.

Dr. Slater's dispassionate and closely reasoned book follows, approximately, the method adopted by Professor Connes, of Dijon University, when, in his "Shakespeare Mystery," he outlined successively the cases for William Shakspe, the Lords Oxford, Derby and Rutland, and Francis Bacon, as the potential "Shakespeares." Professor Slater does the same; but instead of reverting, at last, as Professor Connes did, to Stratfordian orthodoxy, he comes down upon the side of Edward de Vere (Oxford), and concludes that section of his book as follows: "If I could, I would now present the case against this (Oxford) theory, but I cannot. To the best of my knowledge no reply to the Oxfordians has been published. . . . The positive evidence in favor of other Shakespeares is, so far as I can see, only sufficient to indicate that they should be included in the list of Oxford's collaborators."

Dr. Slater then cites, as evidence conflicting with the Oxford theory, the existence of an apparently authentic picture of "Shakespeare" dated 1609, i. e., five years after the passing of Oxford; but when he wrote those words the professor could not have been aware that—as Oxfordians are now in a position conclusively to demonstrate—some half dozen of the best-known portraits of "Shakespeare" are actually pictures of Edward de Vere, with the dates, in some instances, apparently manipulated, to suit the Stratfordian hypothesis!

The chapters on the historical background and evolution of Elizabethan drama are valuable, but to many readers, the most interesting section of this book will be that in which its author brings evidence to show that Mary Sidney, Lady Pembroke, mother of the lordly brethren to whom the First Folio was dedicated, was, probably, one of Oxford's literary collaborators—a conclusion made the more significant by the fact that Ben Jonson was her close friend, and that Lady Pembroke's home, Wilton House, where Jonson and the Countess so often worked together, is situate on the banks of the Wiley, a little tributary of the Wiltshire Avon, and close to the meeting of the waters. I concur in Dr. Slater's view, that Ben Jonson's "Sweet Swan of Avon" puts on, henceforth, a wholly new and far more comprehensible meaning. The Elizabethans could rarely resist a pun, or play upon words.

Colonel Douglas's book, while containing not much new matter, codifies shrewdly, and with strict fairness, the work of his collaborators in this field of research, and offers to readers, at small cost, a succinct, yet clear, analysis and outline of a case which, with every passing month, progresses, to my best knowledge and belief, toward unanswerable conclusion. E. A.

American Music in London

By EDWIN EVANS

LONDON

THE Contemporary Music Centre, which is the British section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, acted as sponsor for a concert of recent American music, given at the Æolian Hall on Dec. 16. The attendance was not large. In these days there has been a general falling off of audiences, which naturally affects music regarded as speculative more than it does the safe, standard type of concert. Moreover, there is one trait concerning which neither of the English-speaking communities can afford to throw stones at the other. When English music has been performed abroad, whoever else came to hear it there was always one element whose absence would be taken for granted: the English colony.

Apparently Americans are, if anything, even less attracted to the music of their countrymen. Every American institution in London was asked to assist in rousing interest in this concert. A score of known American correspondents were invited. So far as I have been able to ascertain, one correspondent, whose interest in music is professional, represented all the American response. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. My feelings for the American musical world were at that moment overflowing with sympathy. I only wish more of my own countrymen had rallied for the occasion, but little has happened to awaken their curiosity concerning American music, and it is only curiosity that can draw music-lovers to a program which does not contain a single familiar name. The more credit to the two or three hundred who did turn up.

Except that it lacked repose, it was a well chosen program. New music makes such demands upon the ear that it is always a good policy to include a work or two in an older idiom, after which attention grows keener. Aaron Copland opened the concert by playing a piano Sonatina composed in 1924 by Carlos Chavez, who was born in Mexico 32 years ago. This work had a harsh brilliance that, after the first shock, I found rather attractive. His use of dissonant counterpoint differs so much from the atonal usage of central Europe that I found myself wondering whether the influence at work was climatic.

Bowles and Copland

Next followed a Sonata for oboe and clarinet by Paul F. Bowles, who is still too young to have found his way into the list of American composers issued in September, 1930, by the American Section of the I. S. C. M. I understand that he is 20, and has been a telephonist in the American Consulate in Paris, where he is still studying. He has a decided talent, but for this work he had chosen a difficult medium, requiring more technical resource than he could accumulate in so short a time. Still, the slow movement proved well worth hearing. The work was well played by Helen Gaskell and Alan Frank.

Thereupon Aaron Copland returned to the piano to play his Variations (1930). Need they be played with a touch as hard and percussive as his? They are sinewy music sparsely clothed in tonal flesh. They reminded me of lay-figures exhibited at many art schools to impress upon young people the necessity of studying anatomy before attempting to draw the human body in motion. Clearly they were not intended to give pleasure. Their effect was provoking, and therefore stimulating, but I found Copland's harshness much less propitiating than that of Chavez.

Beyond that he was born at New York in 1909. I know nothing of Israel Citkowitz, whose "Five Songs from 'Chamber Music' by James Joyce" were next on the program. They were sung to Copland's accompaniment by Tatiana Makushina, who had evidently found them difficult to assimilate, for her extreme carefulness—though her precision was never shaken—made one feel uneasy on her behalf. Yet the songs, in these surroundings, did not sound at all caviarish. They were in fact the nearest approach to such a point of repose as I have indicated as being desirable. They inclined toward an impressionism which is beginning to assume rose du Barry tints amid the more blatant hues of today.

Ses..ons's Sonata

Irene Jacobi thereupon played Roger Sessions's Sonata, which we had heard at the Oxford Festival this year. I enjoyed her playing of it very much. She differentiated so clearly between its two moods. It is a good work, but I am still disinclined to place it quite on the level of the Symphony played at the Geneve Festival in 1929.

Of the concluding work it is difficult to write. I am not a convert to the writings of Gertrude Stein, but I am quite willing to concede a certain effectiveness to her repetitions, corresponding perhaps to the effectiveness of a litany. At the same time I can scarcely imagine any material less serviceable to a composer, for such music as there may be in it is inherent in the words and liberated by a mere recital of them. Yet Virgil Thomson, a native of Kansas City who lives in Paris, has set "Capital Capitals" in a kind of sing-song recitative for four male voices punctuated with what sounded very much like loose ends of five-finger exercises on the piano. One of our critics calls it a parody of the Anglican chant, but I have heard children in an elementary school drilled to recite their lessons in much the same way.

I should think the whole performance would have been more effective if handed over for reconstruction to Burian's "Voice-Band" in Prague. My dilemma is this: if it was a joke it was not so bad, but far too long; but if it was serious Virgil Thomson should be concerned about his sense of humor, for it is nearly extinct. But I rather suspect it is not wholly either. There is an idea at the back of it all, and if only Thomson had overcome his penchant for dada-ism it might have come out. Meanwhile he did not appear to mind in the least that the audience giggled.

The 'Merry Wives'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Duchess Theater, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by William Shakespeare. Beginning Dec. 16, 1931. The cast:

Shallow	John Garside
Sir Hugh Evans	Pewlass Llewellyn
Master Slender	Wilfred Fletcher
Master Page	Tristan Rawson
Sir John Falstaff	Baliol Holloway
Robin	Desmond Tester
Bardolph	Graveley Edwards
Nym	Clement Hamelin
Pistol	Ernest Borrow
Anne Page	Elizabeth Maude
Mistress Ford	Miriam Lewes
Mistress Page	Nancy Price
Peter Simple	George Thirlwell
Host of the Garter Inn	William Calvert
Mistress Quickly	Olive Walter
John Rugby	Michael Martin-Harvey
Doctor Caius	Murri Moncrieff
Master Fenton	Philip Desborough
Master Ford	George Skillan

In talking of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," good Falstaffians keep on the near side of the superlative. Despite his huge girth, Sir John in this play is but a shadow of his former self. That ducking in the Thames to which Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page decoy him sadly waters his wit. He is all too conscious that stoutness is out of fashion, and his thews and sinews, his bulk and big assemblance are a cause of wistful regret, rather than boisterous rejoicing. It is a subdued and dispirited Falstaff that Shakespeare writes of, and that Mr. Baliol Holloway portrays. There are occasional flashes of the old alertness and exuberance, but on the whole this buffeting of a great man in ignoble buffoonery is a gloomy business. Miss Miriam Lewes is an admirable Mrs. Ford, and Miss Nancy Price a lively Mrs. Page. Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn makes an amusing affair of the comic duel with Dr. Caius, and, as Mistress Quickly, Miss Olive Walter gets through her helter-skelter opening speech to Falstaff with an appartly inexhaustible memory and volubility.

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME · BUILDING · GARDENS

Taking the Outside Porch Inside

Adapting an Old Style to Modern Needs

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Spokane, Wash.

TIME was when a porch was added as a matter of course to the front of each house, and usually one was placed at the back door, too. For some reason these were considered a necessity. In a climate that is uncertain, the outside porch merely cuts off light from the rooms, besides being constantly covered with dust in summer, muddy foot prints in winter, and in a family of children it seems to be the logical catch-all for scooters, bicycles, overshoes, sleds and so forth.

The modern architect has departed from this notion of an outside porch, but for those people who have acquired one of the houses of the porch-era, there are many ways to add the porch to the house as an extra room, and since they are already roofed and floored it is not expensive.

The popular manner to add the porch to the house is to inclose it with glass windows, and with chintz hangings and cushions covered with the same, or a matching gay color, achieve a sun porch. Color must be the keynote of such a room. Painted wicker furniture is suitable, and if the floor is covered with linoleum in one of the small tile patterns it will be found practical, good looking, and not expensive.

Of course, a sun porch opening off the living room or dining room is preferable to those extending across the front of the house, but this kind can be managed, too, by placing the door of entrance at one end instead of the center front.

Interesting Treatment

One old, shingled house was greatly improved by lowering the front porch to the ground level. Three long French windows were set in across the front and one at each end. One of these windows was used as the entrance. The remainder of the wall space was shingled and painted gray, matching the house.

The floor was covered with red bricks set on a foundation of cement. In here vines standing in gayly painted tubs were trained up over the French windows. The lowered floor left the ceiling high, and this greatly added to the feeling of air and space. The whole effect was as nearly as possible that of being out-of-doors. Brick steps led up to the living room.

Some of the new porch furniture in light gray with cushions of gay stripped material was used here. Of course, in good weather the French windows stood open, letting in all the summer breeze, but during spring rains, summer dust and winter snow the porch could still be used and enjoyed.

One family, owning an old house, had a porch opening off the kitchen. It was always unsightly with odds and ends. There was no breakfast nook in the old house, and apparently no place to put one, until they had the happy thought of inclosing the back porch with windows. Out here they put table and chairs painted apple-green, and here the family enjoyed breakfast all through the summer. They liked the feeling of eating out-of-doors so much that they had a radiator installed so they could continue breakfasting there throughout the year.

The Birds Too

They found it a lovely way to begin a snowy, winter day. Gay table set with bright flowered china almost out in a world of snow, and sometimes on the leafless cherry tree several brown birds perched, as they too had come to breakfast in this cheery place. Naturally the children fed the birds the first thing, and what fun and laughter there was around the little green table watching the birds at their feast outside the new glass windows.

One family had purchased an old, brick house. There was a porch across the back overlooking the valley and mountains. A door led out from the living room and a wide window looked out upon the porch. The dining room formed an L at one end and there was a window here too.

The house had no library so it was decided to turn the porch into a book room. Four windows were placed along the outer wall and the remainder of the space bricked in. This gave a room with brick walls. The effect was old and charming. Book cases were built in solidly across the one end that was a continuation of the living-room wall. And also at the other in the space that was not taken up by the dining-room window. More book shelves were built in beneath the windows, making a wide window ledge.

Cretonne in rich, dark shades hung at the windows. The floor was covered with linoleum in a small tile pattern in dark tones. A turkish rug on the floor, comfortable chairs and shaded lamps and a flat topped mahogany desk for the man of the house completed the furniture.

On the brick wall beside the living room window hung the only ornament, save the tapestrylike effect the books made. This was a group of tarnished, old Persian armor, shield, scimitar and daggers.

This room was used and enjoyed constantly instead of the few days and nights that were perfect enough to sit outside.

So if you live in a climate that is now cold, now hot, now windy, rainy, dusty, or snowing, blowing, growing—in short the kind that provides the world with its most fertile subjects of conversation, do not hesitate to take the outside porch inside. You will like it.

A Garden for the Busy Man

Wildings That Grow Easily in Informal Setting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

THE wild garden is an area which is devoted to the plants that would look lost in a formal setting. It is a garden for the busy man. None of its occupants are very fastidious. They do not require grooming, tying, and feeding. They just grow happily in their simple, lovely surroundings.

Undoubtedly the best position for it is where the garden joins the field. The transition is then gradually made from the informal to the formal.

A wild garden without trees would be as devoid of attraction as a world without music, but the trees must not be trimmed. Every branch must grow in its sweet, untutored way. If it touches the ground, let it remain there, and plant a few colonies of the Madonna lily so that the growth and flowers will mingle with the branch.

Water is not a necessity, but it is certainly an advantage. A stream of running water can be made a happy home for the water plantain and the double-flowered kingcup. Both may be planted in the mud at the bottom of the stream. On the banks there is ample scope to plant such lovely things as the loosestrife and the great spiræa aruncus with its nodding plumes of waxy white flowers. If the water is still, it can be beautified by water lilies, which must be planted in baskets and dropped to the bottom. They will grow freely, and soon look as though the hand of man had never touched them.

Uneven Drifts of Spring Flowers

The wild garden is a paradise for bulbs, which will scent and color the ground in spring. Daffodils, snowdrops, snowflakes, ixias, and crocuses should be planted there. Let them rest side by side, and arrange them in uneven drifts so that they look as though a fairy had planted them on some starlit night. There is no need to make special preparation for the bulbs. Plant them double their own depth, and lay the turf over them.

To the great family of primulas we must turn for material to brighten the wild garden. Polyanthuses are in this family, and they love the wild. They will grow in the grass if a little leaf mold is mixed with the soil, and the gold-laced varieties are as good as any. They remind one of a gentleman in nankeen trousers. Then there are primulas Bulleyana, japonica, Cashmeriana, and Sikhimensis. All of them flower in spring and summer, and they throw up cascades of delightful blooms. They choose to be where the ground is on the damp side.

The foxglove likes to be where it is dry, and any amount of ground can soon be peopled with it if a little seed is sown. If the turf is scratched with a rake so that the seed can get down to the bare soil, the seedlings will soon spring up, and so long as the ground remains undisturbed, there will be no need to sow again. Every year self-sown seedlings will make their appearance, and their colors will be as varied and striking as those of the rainbow. The common foxglove should not be sown. It has long since been superseded by the gloxinia-flowered varieties, which any good seedsman will suuply.

In Some Shady Corner

In some shady corner a spot should be found for the lily-of-the-valley. It is one of our most modest yet beautiful blossoms, and all that it needs is plenty of leaf mold in the soil. A good sprinkling of this substance should be added when the roots are planted. After that the natural leaf fall will keep them well supplied.

No formal rose should come near the wild garden, but space must be found for a Penzance brier, a monthly rose and a cabbage rose. All of them make free and easy growth, and generally bend themselves by the weight of their bloom. A little rich mold should be mixed with the soil when planting, and an occasional cutting out of the old growth will strengthen the young.

A few tree trunks in conspicuous places, or perhaps a gate post, should be clothed with honeysuckle. The plant makes quick growth if a sprinkling of lime is mixed with the soil, and there should be no attempt to train it. The growths, if allowed to go as they please, will seek the sun, and that is where every gardener loves to be. G. H. C.

French "Bungalow" Type of House, Designed Especially for a Hilltop Location in France by the Architect, Charles Girard. Wide Windows and Doors Give One the View on All Sides. An Interesting Pitch of Roof, With Chimney and Column Treatment, Accentuates a Traditional French Provincial Solidity of Construction, Bringing Out Strength and Qualntness and Taking Away Any Effect of Mere Heaviness.

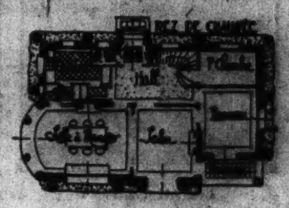
The Dining Room (Salle à Manger) of the Hilltop House Is Built for Enjoyment of the View. The Glass Doors Fold Back, and the Outside World Is Brought Over the Threshold.

A Hilltop House in France

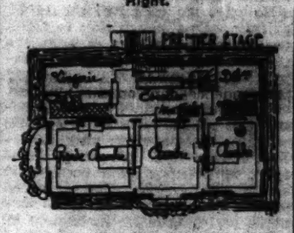
Featuring Wide Views Over the Valley

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Paris

DESIGNED for the crest of a hill, this attractive house is so situated that the living rooms command a view of the valley below. The French windows of the dining room, which can be seen on the left, are specially constructed so that when open, they can be folded back against the wall of the room, and do not in any way hinder the view.



Ground Plan—The Dining Room at Left With Serving Pantry and Kitchen Behind It. Library at Right.



Upper Floor Plan.

Other features of this house are its long, sloping roof, which gives it a cosy look, and the use of special materials used in roofing to prevent extremes of cold and heat from being felt in the rooms immediately below.

On the ground floor, to which a porch gives access, there is a hall, a large dining room, with a bay window taking the place of one of the walls, a drawing room and a smaller room which could be used as an office, giving onto a covered terrace. Each of these rooms has direct access to the garden. Behind them is another small room, kitchens, etc.

Each of the three large bedrooms on the upper floor looks over the valley, the principal one having a bathroom and the others accommodation with hot and cold water. Two other bedrooms give upon a sheltered terrace. There are also linen and luggage rooms on this floor. The servants' quarters are on the top floor, under the roof. This modern French home was designed by M. Charles Girard of Paris.

The Garden of Gravetye

Loveliness Designed by Its Renowned Owner

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

MR. WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, known as the Grand Old Man of gardeners, has spent all of his long life in gardens, beginning when a boy in the famous gardens of Messrs. Veitch. His rare ability was early recognized, and he was enabled to go to France to further his studies. On his return to England he started the illustrated paper called Gardening, which has always been successful, editing and publishing it himself. He has written many books and until recently was his own publisher.

Fifty years ago he bought the ancient Manor of Gravetye in Sussex, and has lived there ever since, constantly adding to his lands until now he owns at least a thousand acres, much of which is woodland sown by himself. And wonderful it is to drive with him in his caterpillar car through these woods known to him since he first sowed the seeds, and whose grateful shade now rewards him as he drives through the mossy glades.

Lovely, too, are the lakes formed by him in the valley below his house with their lily cups and colorful planting at the edges, lakes that were originally the iron worker's ponds, and which in spring are framed in daffodils.

The old stone house, full of oak paneling and beams, and curious fireplaces, is a gracious hospitable home, on whose walls are some lovely Fantin Latour flower paintings, collected many years ago by Mr. Robinson, and now worth large sums.

The gardens of great extent have often often described, but the keynote to them is the word simplicity. Large square beds set in stone paving are filled with roses, lilies, carnations and such plants as are hardy in Sussex. Every variety of clematis, and cleft-oak posts and rails, form a pergola on two sides intermixed with purple-leaved grapevines. Many rare plants flourish here, such as the yellow tropaeolum from the Andes, whose bright yellow flowers contrast so well with its blue-green leaves and which wreaths itself from stone to stone on a bank.

Heather and Broom

The long bowling green terrace has a retaining wall which is a mine of treasures. All the dainty little rock plants flourish here and one may spend hours of discovery over them. Up the hill still further is the heather garden, with great bushes of white heaths next to the blue Ceanothus, and the yellow broom. Down the hill to the west are endless paths bordered with rare shrubs, which lead to a very fine herbaceous border.

On the east of the house is a quite unusual garden, with wide grass walks and old, gnarled apple trees, and though their fruit is not of value they serve to support many flowering vines, such as wistaria, clematis and honeysuckle, and even the great Vitis coigneti, whose leaves turn to vermilion and gold in autumn. Informal plantings of berberis, iris and lilies grow in the half shade of this pleasaunce.

Mr. Robinson is a great lover of fruit, and his walled garden contains apples and pears, peaches and nectarines of all the best sorts.

Interest in Other Gardens

His interest in other gardens as well as his own is intense, and he motored to see the author's garden some 50 miles away last summer. When he hears of a new plant his eyes sparkle, for here is something for the next edition of his great book "The English Flower Garden," of which nearly 20 editions have been sold. The Wild Garden" is another fine work, and his "Gardens and Parks of Paris" (now scarce) is of the greatest interest.

The Gravetye Gardens are open to the public in summer, each Thursday, and visitors feel that they are welcome. The owner shows with pride his plantings of a deep crimson garden pink, which burgeons over the edges of the beds, right on to the garden path, and seems never out of flower. This pink which is equal to any expensive named variety, came from a packet of seed! The old tea-roser are in great favor in this garden, Marie van Houtte, allowed to grow into great bushes, flinging its branches of pink and cream blossoms against the gray stone walls.

There are two or three annuals that find much favor also in their owner's eyes, and that are planted, or rather sown, in masses in the square beds. One is Anagallis grandiflora, a low growing pimpernel of deepest blue; another is the Swan River Daisy, of a mauve-blue; and a third is a Felicia from South Africa, whose blue is indescribably lovely. It is of clearest methyl blue, a color to be found only in Farrer's gentian among plants.

Climbing roses produce a striking effect if some of the long shoots are trained into the outer branches of tall shrubs or low trees. This must be arranged by the gardener, since the roses rarely climb of their own accord.

The old-time rose-of-Sharon, hibiscus or althea syriacus, is one of our most valuable August-flowering shrubs. The named varieties are best. Among them we have Boule de Feu, red; Jeanne d'Arc, white; and William R. Smith, with large, open white flowers. Other good sorts are: alba plena, white with red center, and Paeoniflora, rose-purple. This shrub makes an excellent informal hedge, and when thus used requires a single trimming in early spring.

MY HOBBY

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Garden-lovers:

I also read with interest the articles referring to a "Garden Hobby" and I am very grateful for the article telling how to make a "bird bath" as that is something I hope to be able sometime to fix for my garden. I can't say that I have any special hobby, as I love the whole garden so much. When we bought our home last year, the back yard had not been entirely completed, the lawn was made and some landscaping had been done, but we found, in getting the place ready for a fence, that we had four more feet of ground to our good, which meant a great deal at that particular place, as it gave us that much extra room for flower border in front of fence (which is a white lattice) and by the way, quite an improvement to our back yard, which is about 45 x 45. Incidentally it must have been an inspiration to our neighbors, as they soon began to improve their yards also. As last summer was our first, I planted mostly annual flowers there.

A little in front of this I had a row of sweet peas, and right next to that a mixed border of canterbury bells, gladiolus, pink perennial phlox, blue campanula, daisies and forget-me-nots. (This is all against the back fence.) In the left-hand corner there are a small mountain ash tree and a few shrubs. Here I put bulbs and other flowers. The right-hand corner contains a miscellaneous collection of flowers, a couple of lilac bushes and other things, and so on around the edge of the lot.

The front of the place having a rather high exposure, beautiful view, a small cement wall with rocks on top of it, makes a splendid foundation for rockery plants, of which there is a good selection. Window boxes filled with flowers have also greatly enhanced the beauty of the house. (Mrs.) C. K.

* * *

London, Eng.

Dear Garden Friends:

Ever since I saw the bush of witch-hazel (Hamamelis mollis) covered with bright yellow flowers in the winter near the main entrance of Kew Gardens, I knew that if ever I had a garden of my own I would grow a bush of this delightful shrub to give my friends the same inspiration of the coming year as I had had. The plant begins to make its preparations long before the wintry weather sets in. The hazel-like leaves fall in what we in England call the autumn but which is truly the fall, and near where the leaves grew is a small tuft of brown buds. The roots and stems are active all this time and by the middle of the winter send out glorious little bunches of small yellow flowers with long strap-shaped petals, as these unroll the whole bush, now bare of leaves, assumes the appearance of a globe of living gold.

Then I thought, why stop at this, why not make it one of my hobbies to have as many winter-flowering plants as I can? So I planted a Christmas rose (Helleborus maximus, in my garden, and a bush of Daphne mezereum with its half-open flowers so well known in cottage gardens in the west of England. My fourth winter-flower is yellow jasmine that began to blossom this year in November. The beautiful, and, as its name implies, scented Chimonanthus fragrans, the fragrant winter-flower, is my fifth choice. (Mr.) S. T. D.

* * *

Springfield, Mass.

Dear Friends:

"Do you really feed birds here in the city?" we were questioned. For we live in a down-town apartment block. Out to the porch we took our friend to prove there are many city-dwelling birds waiting to be welcomed and fed.

Our feathered visitors are fed in this way. To the inside porch post (to protect from rain and storm), we securely wired a large rectangular tin pan about three inches deep, purchased from the ten-cent store. In the pan each day, we place a small amount of stale bread. And then you should see the picnic begin! Birds arrive from everywhere. In the early morning, it is not unusual to see 10 or 12 all trying at once to get to the pan to eat, and often there are others perched on the near-by clothesline ready for their turn. Robins, starlings, grackles and sparrows are regular callers. One little bird known by its peculiar hop has not failed in attendance one morning since we began the feeding.

Perhaps the nicest of all is that the birds are no longer afraid of our approach. At first they used to fly away at the very sound of a footstep, but now they continue their merry chirping and eating, with us as the audience.

Have you ever fed birds this way? Try it! It means food for them throughout the year, especially in the cold and severe weather. And, bird feeding becomes a hobby more and more fascinating as we get better acquainted with the little songsters of the sky.

(Miss) A. S. H.

[Sunflower seeds, finely cracked corn, a bit of suet fastened in a wire mesh, raisins, peanuts, and pieces of apple will also be welcomed by little city birds, and may attract some of the early migrants en route to their summer homes in the country.—Editor.]

In forcing paper-white and Soleil D'Or narcissus and Chinese lily in water, much depends upon the length of time the bulbs are left in the dark. The roots should be fully formed, and the sprouts about six inches high before the bowls are brought into the light. Otherwise, the plants are apt to become tall and topheavy.

Shooting Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Copemish, Mich.

When May and June of 1932 comes to meet us, the garden that does not know the Dodecatheons will be missing one of the choicest offerings of those months. Dodecatheons belong to the large tribe of Primulaceæ, being cousins of the cyclamens and primulas, and possess many of the good points of the last two together with some of their own. They are not as difficult to handle in the garden as either of the others mentioned, but a superbly well-done plant needs some consideration.

Practically all of the Dodecatheons want a well-drained soil, deep and thoroughly enriched with leaf mold. And they are better for partial shade. These factors, together with a goodly supply of moisture during the vegetative period at least, should assure an abundance of flowers, and a picture that no other American plant can furnish. These are the conditions which I have found best for all of the species readily available at the present time. The only exception to this rule so far encountered is D. frigidum, which seems to demand full sun.

The species most often seen is D. media, the "shooting star" of the eastern woods and meadows of the United States. The leaves are in tufts, and the cyclamen-like flowers are borne in clusters at the top of bare scapes a foot or more high. Rose-pink seems to be the prevalent color, but I have seen plants in the wild varying from white through various shades of pink to mauve and lavender.

Dodecatheons are probably best handled while they are dormant in late summer and early fall. They can, however, be moved in spring if the work is done early. All of them resent disturbance, and take a year or two to get established again after being moved. They may be propagated from seed or division, preferably the latter, as seeds are slow and difficult to germinate. If seeds are used, they should be planted as soon as ripe and in a spot that will not be disturbed for two or three years. I have seeds which have been in the ground two years now without a sign of a new plant.

The family is an interesting as well as beautiful one, and deserves far more attention from gardeners than it has ever had. It is hard to understand why gardeners will wait for years to realize on some investments, but the dividends in this case are well worth the time and labor involved. C. W. W.

Making Fabric Patterns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

It is not easy in winter to plan for a succession of color in a herbaceous border for it is often difficult to visualize the colors; but an enthusiastic woman garden owner has an ingenious plan which she finds of the greatest help. Leading the way to an old walnut bureau she pulled out a drawer and showed boxes filled with innumerable brightly colored patterns of fabrics.

"I found it difficult to visualize the colors of some of the flowers in winter," she explained, "so in the flowering time I matched exactly in some fabric each variety of flower. I find material better than paint because texture plays an important part in color. That is why my patterns are of all sorts of materials, velvet, georgette, silks, and even cotton. My dressmaker and some of the big stores are very good in letting me have bits of material at the end of the season.

"When the colors are matched each pattern is pinned to a card with the name of the flower that it represents penciled against it. The cards are then filed away.

"Here," she said, holding up a sheaf of cards, "are the wallflowers. This silk shot with yellow and petunia is the exact color of 'Eastern Queen.' It is most important to match up exactly those colors which are most difficult to place. This cherry color, for example, represents a godetia that would look horrible against some scarlet flowers. Lilium Tigrinum Splendens, with its bright apricot flowers and foliage of yellowest green, is another plant that needs to be carefully placed. It took me a long time to find that green. The apricot color of the blossoms would be spoiled if placed near a cyclamen shade or a strong pink like that of the phlox Mrs. M. van Hoboken. The thick golden yellow of Helenium Riverton Beauty in the neighborhood of a mulberry dahlia clashed badly and was equally unpleasant near Aster Barr's pink. One also needs to be careful in placing beautiful delicate shades, as a strong tone too close will take all the color out of them.

"When I want to plan a border I get out my cards and group them. I have planned my borders in this way for two or three years, and have found the cards invaluable."

Snow should be shaken off of evergreens as soon as possible after the storm abates. Frozen snow clinging to evergreens often results in broken branches and lost foliage.

* * *

The hardy jasmine, jasminum nudiflorum, may be grown in sheltered spots in southern New England. Given a sunny exposure, its fragrant yellow flowers will be coaxed out on the first warm day. The deep green, shining foliage is handsome.

* * *

Late autumn is the best time in which to prune rambler roses. If put in good condition then, one is able to enjoy their early foliage. Young, lusty branches will give the best flowers, and the old stalks should be thinned out to make room for these. Ramblers should receive frequent attention lest they get beyond control.

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Early Silver Of New York

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
New York

BELONGING to the same American colonial period as the newly added hall from the Van Rensselaer mansion, there is at the Metropolitan Museum a showing of silver by New York makers that is to continue through January. The selections include only the most desirable representative pieces made before the Revolution, to the number of about 125, although a great many more were available. Some belong to the museum, but most are loans from the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of Yale University and numerous churches, while individuals have contributed some important items. The Alexandria (Virginia) ballroom is the scene of this exhibition—a setting that is only slightly later in its dating, as it was finished in 1793. Planned to accompany the opening of the Van Rensselaer Hall, these many cases of silverware supply a partial answer to the question which promptly rises there—what were the furnishings of this place in 1768?

No one could now know exactly what cabinet work and rugs and pictures the hall contained, but so much is known of other homes of the same period that approximate restoration would be possible. Old inventories, such as are quoted in the catalogue of this silver, list in detail the possessions of many owners and may indicate the needed objects for equipping each room of an entire home. That silverware similar to that here displayed appeared before the guests who were served there, we may feel confident is true.

Each Colony Showed Individuality

As the showing is limited to the product of the single colony, the characteristics peculiar to a certain group of eighteenth century silversmiths may be easily observed. For there are marked differences in the manners and the objects which were most in favor here and in New England, for example. Dutch derivation in one case and English in the other is the basic reason. In both colonies, however, the source styles acquired added refinement and simplicity in the hands of colonial craftsmen. As will be noticed in the examples that are at hand, the Dutch traditions of weight, both actual and apparent, cast decorations, embossing, engraving, were still active in the half century preceding the Revolution, when most of the things were made. The influence of the English and French tended to lightness, grace and slight embellishment, but the resulting colonial expression was still strongly Dutch and differed much from that of Philadelphia and the northern centers.

The variety and the quality of the silver is an extraordinary interest to many of the things shown. Nearly all the ecclesiastical pieces are from the churches of communities founded faith remaining so that even after New Amsterdam became an English colony in name it was still essentially Dutch 50 to 75 years later. On seeing French names among the silversmiths represented we remember that infusion of French Protestant blood which several American colonies received, as Huguenots fled from France after 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked.

Early Feeling Represented by Silver

The visitor should feel that present day New York may still have a considerable group of citizens who rightfully represent those days which, by contrast with the present, seem so far in the past as to be imaginary rather than real. For here is some of the table silver which belonged to Abraham de Peyster, Mayor of New York from 1691 to 1694, and it has been loaned by his descendant, Frederick Ashton de Peyster.

The large number of tankards which are present gives prominence to one of the most esteemed products of New York silversmiths. While similar things were made in New England they were somewhat simpler there, the decorations of the base and of the handle being the portions most noticeably different. As several of them were loaned by churches, it may be fair to assume that in the eighteenth century they were used for communion purposes. This practice also prevailed in Massachusetts where many churches still hold silver tankards as a part of their eighteenth century heritages.

The beaker was more common in the Dutch colony as church silver and in this present exhibit are shown 12 of the 13 known examples of New York. These are of the shape popularly known now as tumblers, although in the early days that term was applied to a low cup, without a handle.

Apparently the chalice or standing cup was made but little by New York silversmiths, for there is only one pair here and those are of a simple and sturdy form. New England churches, however, still hold many of these graceful and sometimes elaborate receptacles. Some of them were the gifts of English friends and were made in that country, but those belonging to societies of the Non-Conformist faith are more likely to be from the hands of colonial craftsmen.

Perhaps the most conspicuous group in this New York silver is that of bowls, including porringers, which seem to have been made in great variety and numbers in the New York of early days. The sizes range from about 10 inches in diameter to about three inches, which is the size of the drinking cup, in those days known as a tumbler. Much larger pieces of this general class were made, as all familiar with the hospitality of the times well know. The 25 or so that measure between the limits named reveal types that are surprising in their variety—some quite plain; simple and with cover; with handles flat and pierced or erect and curved; embossed in floral patterns or wholly without ornament.

As the selections of such competent executives as those on the staff of the museum, it is safe to assume that this exhibit is truly representative of the silverware produced within the period, so far as existing examples permit it to be. As such it is of particular value to those who care to observe casually the peculiarities of each colony's output in this field. The extreme rarity of many items and the high technical merit of others will appeal more strongly to those who are already expertly informed.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Upper row, left to right—Child's spoon with two bells attached, made by Jacobus Van Der Spiegel. Child's rattle by Richard Van Dyke. These pieces are about 4 inches in length
Middle—Large embossed bowl measuring 12 inches with the handles. It bears the initials of Joseph and Sarah Wardell, who were married in 1650
Right—Porringer with delicate twisted handles, by Benjamin Wynkoop, 1675-1728, 5¼ inches across the handles
In the center of the group at the left appears a chased bowl about 7½ inches in diameter, by Richard Van Dyke, 1717-1770. At the right in the center is a plain silver bowl, 3 inches in diameter, known as a tumbler. Made by Adrian Bancker, 1703-1772
Below, left to right—Covered sugar bowl, 4½ inches in diameter, by Simeone Soumaine (1685-1750?), a Huguenot craftsman. Large porringer, 11¼ inches outside the handles, with cover, by John Newkirk, about 1716. Ceremonial beaker, 8 inches high. Rare tankard with elaborately embossed and engraved lid, an excellent example of the Dutch manner

Business Quarters at Home

Chicago

A BIT of the office is creeping into the home. Or, perhaps, we should say that the office and the home are supplementing each other. Business and professional men, looking for the air and refinement of a home within their office, have surrounded themselves with fine rugs, a fireplace, distinctive pictures. Some even have furniture which allows space for a tuxedo and several extra suits of clothes in case of emergency calls for downtown dinner or a quick change in stormy weather.

The woman in the home, on the other hand, seeing brief cases returning in the evening with papers to be worked on, children bringing school books, and even finding that her own occupation requires a miniature office within the living quarters, is clearing space for a desk in the home.

Picture the hoop-skirted lady of a century ago, with curl on shoulder, leaning over an old-fashioned secretary, writing a letter with a fine steel pen. Perhaps the family correspondence, done on pale-blue, perfumed paper, was her only taste of clerical work. Today the scene shifts. Women now have private businesses, or professions, which they operate from their own homes. There are thousands of cases which will never be tabulated where women, ambitious to help along their husbands, or start enterprises of their own, have felt the demand for a little office equipment within the family circle.

One Woman's Home Business

"My first office was my dining room," a woman official of a well-known railroad company told the writer. She had wanted to stimulate an interest among club women to travel on a certain train to Washington, D. C., because her husband was chiefly responsible for its success. Tours for women were arranged and all of the correspondence and the business attendant on such an undertaking was at first taken care of on the dining-room table. The business grew until a desk for housing the tickets, cards and letters became a necessity. This little home industry was soon entirely transplanted, manager and all, to her husband's down-town office. Many women, however, stay in their own homes and swing professions and businesses of no small dimensions.

This trend toward more business and professional duties within the home has resulted in an effort to assemble furniture which fits the mode of living and is responsible no doubt for the introduction of the small flat top desk into the living room. Manufacturers of office furniture tell us that they have many more inquiries today for desks of the flat top home style than they had a few years ago.

"We are trying out this new type of desk to see if it takes with the public," said a salesman in one of New York's department stores 15 years ago, when a lady inquired for a practical desk for the home where her husband could take care of some of his office work in the evening.

Special House Desks

Evidently the idea did take with the public, for during the intervening years many variations of this type of table desk have been made. One of the most up-to-date has two drawers on each side, the lower one for filing papers. A portable typewriter is hidden away in the upper left hand drawer. By pulling it out the front drops down and the little machine lifts itself into place ready for use.

Such desks are not so awkward as the larger office type, because they are narrower and generally shorter, usually measuring about 2 by 3½ or 4 feet. They come in various kinds of wood—mahogany, walnut or birch. Some are quite ornate and others appear in very simple lines. Usually the chair is bought separately, and often an occasional chair already in the house serves admirably.

This white-collar workbench, relieving the dining table and causing less disturbance and turmoil in the home, must be well placed and its top appropriately decorated. The main criterion, probably, is to decide on the practical items that should be kept on top of the desk and which answer particular needs; then, make these as beautiful and as harmonious as possible with the rest of the furnishings. Some may prefer a regular desk set, including holder for blotter, inkwell, envelope holder.

Lamp to Be Selected With Care

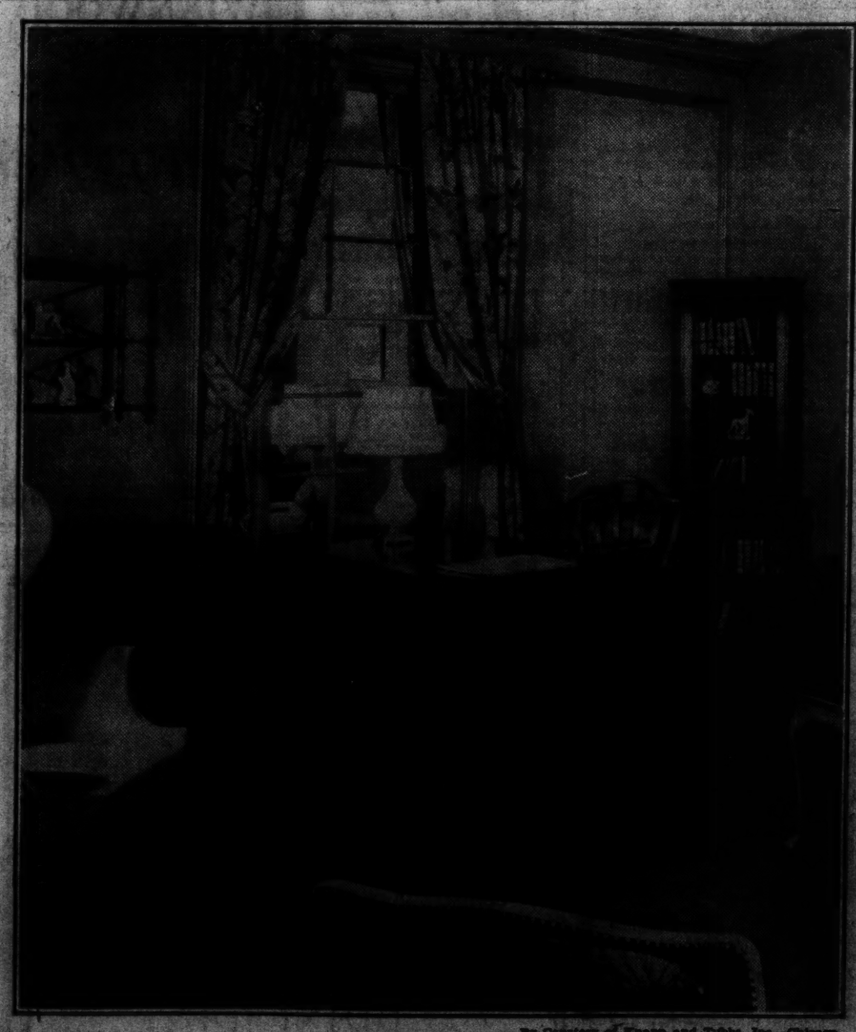
A lamp is the most noticeable feature and should be in keeping with the wood and the hardware. Brass drawer handles and feet on the desk would invite a brass base for a lamp.

In choosing the lamp, the size is determined by the desk top area and by the number of other articles to be placed with it. If a few books between book ends are the only other objects, the lamp can be larger than if it is to keep company with vase, portfolio, and inkwell.

Lamps also serve to focus the attention on whatever spot it is desired to feature. In one case, where the desk fittings were not so interesting, but where an unusual picture hung above the desk, a lamp having a shade with the top open was placed on the desk immediately below the picture. Light flooded the color in the landscape, sending a glow to the sunset on the mountain peaks, drawing special attention to this beauty spot in the room and leaving the desk top itself somewhat in the shadow. When the desk fittings are of more interest, however, a lamp shade with closed top sending all the light to a tooled leather portfolio, or a bronze figure, will give a better effect.

When a desk in the living room becomes a continuous workshop, a large leather portfolio is very convenient for keeping a tidy appearance, since it is so easy to slip current papers between its covers and take them out again at the slightest notice.

M. R. Z.



By Courtesy of Knapp and Tibbs, Inc., Chicago

The desk in the home may serve all the usual purposes of business, and act as a convenient table as well. While this shows a rather fine example, similar types can be bought more cheaply in simpler models

Figurines in Variety

DIMINUTIVE images of human figures, animals, and birds were never more popular than now for ornamenting the home. They have been made for centuries by both European and Oriental craftsmen and we realize that they lend individuality and variety among the ornaments that we place on our mantels.

Figurines are found carved in ivory and wood as well as those made of metal, glass and porcelain. Elephants of many sizes, for example are seen in nearly all these materials. But as emblems they are used singly, in pairs, or in a graduated set of seven. They may ornament the mantel, the bookcase, a wall niche, a shelf or a table top. The vogue for many tables has made the figurine a pleasing decorative accessory. Along with a lamp and a pair of bookends, an amusing pair of china zebras about six inches high may ornament the table top.

Perhaps no animal other than "man's best friend," the dog, is more popular in figurines. Scotch terriers, especially, have decorative appeal. A pair of seated Staffordshire Skyes may sit atop a desk. A mounted rider may be accompanied by several hounds, making an excellent decoration for the mantel of a man's room.

Birds of many materials are often executed life size. Brilliant china parrots are used in pairs, like candlesticks, for decorating a mantel. The charm consists in showing up their brilliant plumage against a rather neutral background. Little painted wood and metal canaries and bluebirds are frequently poised on flower pots, bowls and plant stands.

With the development of contemporary art, many novel and individual objects have been developed in glass.

The gazelle is a great favorite, for it suggests the modern motif of speed. There is much grace too in this figure, but like most that are in action poses, it is usually mounted on a flat base to support it in a lifelike manner on a mantel. Many of these figurines are equally popular for ornamenting the dining table. Because they are low they do not interfere with the view across it. Sometimes they are placed on a table mirror or plaque, as has already been described in these columns.

Cats are so often made life size nowadays that they hardly come under the classification of figurines. But they are a Victorian revival that makes them ornaments. Sometimes kitty is an imported Chinese objet d'art, sitting erect or curled up asleep, and made of either white or black and white porcelain.

The human figure is usually most picturesque in these forms, when it duplicates people in natural costumes. The peasants of many countries execute such figurines. Mexican Indians of different villages each have some specialty, the figure of the water vender with his donkey being made of many materials, from clay to palm fibers! The Dresden china shepherdess is modeled in dainty effects. A pair is a modern conceit for the dressing table. Oriental, Scandinavian and Italian makers show us gayly dressed musicians, cheerful for either the corner cupboard or the mantel.

Pewter of Several Countries Shown

Manchester, N. H.

A collection of pewter consisting of nearly 200 pieces has just been placed on exhibition at the Currier Art Gallery as the loan of Mrs. John B. Jameson of Concord, N. H. The portion which is the work of American craftsmen, especially those of New Hampshire, will be of particular interest.

The presence of considerable English and continental pewter makes the display of still greater value as showing the different standards that prevailed 150 years ago or thereabouts. The English examples have a simplicity comparable to that of the American product, while the continental makes are likely to be embellished with decorative designs which are cast or embossed or engraved. All these types may be seen in this display.

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EDUCATIONAL

City Child in Country School

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS not easy in an old country to strike out a new line in education without being hampered by tradition. If the children are ready for new ideas, their parents are often suspicious of them, while enterprising teachers find themselves constantly baffled by old-fashioned buildings and plant.

It is therefore encouraging to find that the new working-class housing estates that are now springing up in the neighborhood of large towns in England, and are intended to house families displaced by slum demolition, do offer an opening to the reformer of education that rarely occurs elsewhere in the state day schools. The school buildings are as new as the dwelling houses, the people are making a fresh start, and the scene is set for experiments in education as in everything else.

These new suburbs, springing up round London and Birmingham and similar populous centers, may be called a peculiarity of post-war England, and their effect on the younger generation, born or transplanted there, will afford an interesting study to the sociologist in a few years' time. But one need not wait so long as that to see something of the immediate result of taking children from the crowded city tenement and placing them in a house that has a garden of its own and can actually be distinguished from its neighbor without the aid of a number. A recent visit to one of the newest of these new suburbs was sufficiently like a voyage of discovery to lead to some enlightening conclusions.

The schools here seem likely to become a center for new ideas that will radiate to every corner of the community. This particular housing estate is situated in Essex, only a few miles from the East End of London; yet, when one leaves the newly built railway station to walk along an unfinished road, past the little row of new shops, and between pretty new houses, all placed among freshly dug gardens and arranged round green open spaces, the East End with its squalor and its seething population seems to have been left far behind in another world. And of course this is a new world, though curiously inhabited by people imbued with the tastes and habits and traditions of the old world.

Parents Glad for Child's Sake

Most of the parents here agree, however, that it is like heaven, if only for the children's sake. You could not visit the group at school without realizing what the new life means to the children. The infants and the junior boys and girls, up to the age of nine, are temporarily housed in a wooden building; but the senior boys and senior girls are already in beautiful two-storied new schools, built round green quadrangles, and you walk from one to the other along a connecting cloister, past open classroom windows. There is no cloistered atmosphere here, however, as in some elementary schools; already the girls and boys share a violin class, and the two heads of the school are admirably fitted to carry out any scheme of co-education that may eventually develop.

"These children are delightfully intelligent and friendly," observed the boys' headmaster, whose previous experience had been of shy and slow-witted country children; "they seem to regard one rather as one of themselves grown-up." This was corroborated by the headmistress. "You don't have to tell them everything," she said; "they have quite a lot of initiative of their own." An instance of this occurred as we sat talking in her little study; for when one of the classes came out into the playground for their 10 minutes "break," there was so little noise that she went out to see what was happening, and found that two of the girls, knowing she had a visitor, had constituted themselves a bodyguard to keep the players from romping near her window.

No doubt, these children have a special quality through their wits having been sharpened by city life before they came to have their outlook enlarged by fresh air and open spaces and night silences. Another point worth emphasizing again is that here one may see an education experiment proceeding that is not primarily, or indeed at all, an experiment, but is simply part of the ordinary routine of state education, a fact that extends its usefulness far beyond the sphere of a private "crank" school.

On Friday Afternoons

Taking full advantage of the freedom allowed her within the curriculum by a particularly enterprising local authority, this young headmistress has already made two innovations in her little world. The first is to give up Friday afternoon to free education, that is, to allow each girl, irrespective of age or class, to choose at the beginning of the term what subject she would like to study on that afternoon of the week; and the result has been a pleasing revelation of personal taste. Contrary to expectation, organized games—which may occupy one hour of the specified time, if desired — have been but rarely chosen, while at the opposite extreme stands one girl who, amid the derision of her 49 classmates, asked for mathematics and has justified her choice.

The second innovation is a more ambitious one. By taking a little time from the weekly history, geography and arithmetic classes, the girls' head has managed to insert into the time-table a social studies course, to consist of four weekly lessons, the idea of which is to enable girls of this age—from 11 to 14—to learn how to gain a knowledge of the factors which are involved in the improvement of social conditions in all parts of the world. The course is planned as follows:

In the first year, the home area is studied, both from the aspect of sources of supply, amenities and so on, and from that of future possibilities of work for the student, and of industrial conditions generally in the locality. In the second year, national affairs are studied, in regard to Government, industry, money, transport, and the relations of the individual to the state. In the third year, the same class of study is extended to international affairs, different groups of children taking different countries and studying them intensively from the various aspects of trade, industry, control of national resources, ideals in politics, religion and art, and the organization of all these things internationally.

The method of study in this course aims at teaching the children how to get the information they want for it from libraries, newspapers and people, how to weigh the value of such information, and how to bring the knowledge gained to bear upon the kind of problems they will have to meet in their own lives and as members of their own communities. Current events naturally play a large part in this course, and one of the weekly lessons is generally devoted to this department of the subject, the second lesson to a lecture by the teacher, followed by discusion, the third to writing or speaking by the students, and the fourth to study. Textbooks are used as well, and there are reports from the groups, and debates and written papers.

An Elastic Scheme

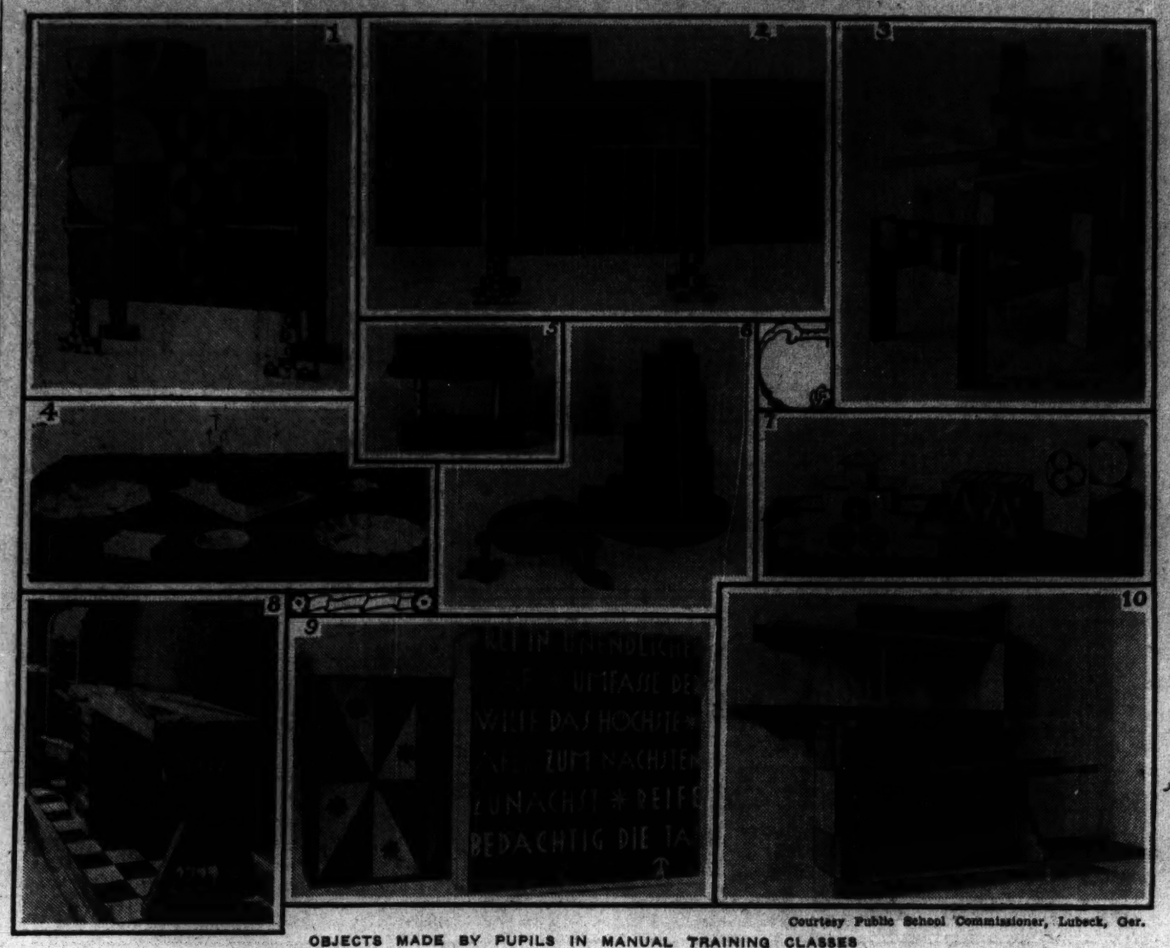
The school is so new that the scheme has still to justify itself by experience; but one advantage of its newness is that the course can be altered as it develops. Self-government in the school is to form part of it eventually; and in connection with it, the school has recently run a mock parliamentary election.

This seems to have been a very thrilling contest. There were candidates representing the three parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labor; and although the Labor candidate won, as was to be expected in a working-class constituency, the Conservative, being the most brilliant speaker of the three, made a good second. The top class provided the candidates and the press reporters, and the second class organized the poll and the count. A preliminary rehearsal of the latter produced a few spoilt ballot papers, but none occurred in the actual election.

There was something convincing about the quality of the relations of the teaching staff to one another—they were all young and keen—and in the free-and-easy attitude toward them of the children, who never require severe punishment, I was told; and the story of Alice's rose—only a little thing but humorously significant—confirmed one's favorable conclusion.

Alice arrived at school one morning, bursting with a sense of high adventure. "We've got a rose in our garden," she said. All the past history of the London child was in this dramatic announcement. Every day, the progress of the rose was reported upon. "It's beginning to open"; "You can smell it now when you go into the garden"—"It's nearly ready to pick"—and finally, "It's for you, teacher, please!" The apreciation of the staff in relating this story helped to explain how it is that the children here look upon "teacher" as "one of themselves grown up."

EVELYN SHARP



Courtesy Public School Commissioner, Lubeck, Ger.

OBJECTS MADE BY PUPILS IN MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES

1. Photograph Cabinet, Closed. Made by Student of Upper First, 18 Years Old. 2. The Same Cabinet, Opened. 3. Chair Made by Student in the Same Class. 4. Hammered Articles of Brass and Copper, Also Made by Older Students. 5. Lamp. 6. At Right a Lamp Stand. In Foreground a Stand for Writing Materials Made by One of Younger Children. 7. Objects Made by Younger Children. 8. Writing Table and Case. 9. Cupboards. 10. Bookstands.

This work was done in the manual training classes of the Oberrealschule, "Zum Dom," a kind of high school, in Lubeck, Ger. In sending them the Public School Commissioner of Lubeck states that this is the only upper school in Germany at which manual training is a required subject. The objects are particularly interesting in that they express the student feeling for modernist treatment in design.

Speaking as a Piano Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY EXPERIENCE as a piano teacher has impressed upon me the reluctant conviction that when the real object of musical instruction is revealed, many parents have worldly aspirations for their children. Sometimes without realizing it they enjoy being the renowned proprietors of a prodigy. Or, if not this much they wish the child himself to be in the limelight.

At a recent entertainment I was a thoughtful listener to the irregular performance of a Beethoven sonata by an 11-year-old boy, who in his home city was considered a wonder of the "first water." The child showed that he had little conception of the beauties of the composition. The bringing out of the inner voices and their phrasing were entirely ignored, and, worse yet, more than half of the notes! To me the only "wonder" that existed was that any instructor (and in this case the teacher was also parent) could push the child into such an unfair situation. However, the applause was loud and prolonged. Thus the conceit of the child was increased, while his conception of what he must accomplish before such praise could be deserved was decreased.

I am opposed to the frequent public appearance of "beginners." They should conserve their efforts for study. If they are brought too soon before the concert world, the teacher's instinctive feeling of obligation for making an entertaining impression is often the reason for the selection of too difficult a composition, and thus his pupil gets into the habit of not doing well what is attempted. Prodigies are not so common as some would have us believe.

Atmosphere of Sincerity

The child should be surrounded by an atmosphere of sincerity, "art for art's sake," and into this atmosphere no contaminating knowledge of envy or strife should be permitted. Aided by comprehending sympathy and encouragement, with plenty of praise for merits deserved because worked for and won, he should be given one glimpse at a time, step by step, mile by mile, of the long road before him to the goal of achievement.

Nearly all children seem to possess an innate tendency for interest in the unraveling of the new, anything in the form of a puzzle. They are very alert and easily acquire new impressions. It isn't the effort for them to commit that it is for their elders. They are in practice, so to speak.

So it is, if they come into the right influence, they will naturally evolve into the most conscientious of students. There is a natural innocence in the object of their work, either to please "teacher," or the unconscious enjoyment of the exercise of their mental powers. Later worldly allurements may divert them. It does seem as though this primary period for child development is too important, as well as too fleeting, to be wasted in satisfying idle curiosity and parental ambition.

True Art

When guardians teach that music is a part of history, when they are cognizant of the fact that to be a good listener, even, is no inferior accomplishment, when they are aware that conscientious study means a discriminating public, when they realize that the motive for indulgence of musical tastes should be the refining and elevating influence it has on its followers, then, and then only, shall we have converts to the realization of true art.

Educational Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

AN EXPERIMENT of having a traveling art exhibition began 10 years ago, when the National Museum started its work in the provinces. Presently it found it impossible to meet the demand for good art which had grown up all over the country. The provincial and smaller museums have insufficient funds continually to buy new works of art. When, therefore, an art critic in Stockholm last year took the initiative in founding the National Society for Educational Art, the project met with hearty support. Today the society has a membership including cities, provincial museums and art societies. One of the greatest difficulties it has to overcome is the arrangement of exhibitions likely to appeal to everybody.

To the smaller museums or art societies in the provinces the society offers valuable help. At small cost they can command the services of a representative and a wide collection of art, such as it would be impossible otherwise for them to get together. But the society not only sends out works of art, and sees that they are properly hung, it also arranges lectures and demonstrations in connection with the exhibition for schools and art societies, and in addition gives lectures on art for the general public. A special reading library is attached to the exhibition, and has proved an attractive feature.

The first exhibition, which comprises about 80 works of art by young Swedish artists, was sent out in October, 1930, and will continue its peregrinations until this February. So far it has been visited by nearly 19,000 people.

Two new exhibitions are at present being prepared which will be sent out for six months each, one comprising Swedish water colors, from about the year 1880 up to the present time, and some modern Swedish sculpture; the other one will comprise Swedish graphic arts. With this last mentioned collection will be sent a film taken at the school of etching of the Art High School, which will give an idea of the processes of modern graphic art.

The task that the society has set itself, in educating the people's taste to appreciate good art, is a big one. They desire specially to show that art is not a luxury divorced from everyday life and for the enjoyment of a limited number of people, but for everyone to enjoy according to his capacity.

Literary Explorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, N. H.

"TREASURE CHEST," classical bits of poetry and prose collected and published by Clarence A. Westphal of Manchester, N. H., created merely a small splash when it appeared a year ago. But it is one of those ripples which circulate in wider, stronger rings until waves lap many shores.

The comparison to the sea is not a mere notion. "Treasure Chest" with its rich gems of literature was the goal of a Manchester literary club of high school students who called themselves "The Literary Explorers." The group imagined themselves as gay pirates in search of treasure and when they captured in their memory 25 selections, now collected in "Treasure Chest," they were elected to the "crew."

Skipper Westphal became enthusiastic over the plan which his "crew" was perfecting and described it to noted speakers who lectured in the city or whom he met through friends. He asked for suggestions for the "Treasure Chest." As a result Edwin Markham has written the foreword to a little pocket volume. Mme. Schumann-Heink has contributed an original couplet. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, John Philip Sousa, Angelo Patri, Nicholas Murray Butler, Bruce Barton, Marion Talley, Clarence De-Mar and many others have confided their favorite lines of poetry in an attempt to serve as compass for the "crew."

These people praised the work of the club and Skipper Westphal visioned the "Good Ship Memory" tying up in harbors all over the United States. It is one thing to have 60 or 70 English pupils every day and an outside club every week and it is quite another thing to open your classroom to the entire country.

Pilot Wheel Pin

But the compiler of "Treasure Chest" has a strong belief in the value of a certain kind of memory work in character building. He got out 10,000 posters announcing in large letters, "You, too, like Admiral Byrd and Colonel Lindbergh, can be explorers. Join the treasure hunters —of literature." He explained the purpose of the club, told of the nationally known people who are recommending it and he offered, at a negligible price, a pilot wheel pin to official members of the crew. Certificates to be signed by English teachers are being furnished.

A school in Oregon sent in 30 members at once. Towns and cities in 11 other states lined up shortly and it is estimated now that half the states in the Union are represented. Many hundreds of copies of the book have been sent out.

The work was well under way last June when school closed, and Skipper Westphal took his knapsack for a jaunt over Europe, across one corner of Africa and South America. He met two students returning from a Parisian school to their Colombia home on the boat. They were immediately attracted to the "Treasure Chest" and whiled away the sunny hours on deck by reciting Shakespeare, Emerson, Burns and the Bible to each other. They accosted the literary skipper one night, recited their 25 quotations letter perfect and demanded the pilot wheel of admission to "The Literary Explorers."

While in Germany, Mr. Westphal pushed his bicycle up under a tree to escape from heavy rain. Two young boys were already there and they fell to talking—about literature. And these boys swelled the international membership. In Morocco the traveler fell in with a Foreign Legionnaire. He was a Polish Jew, just mastering English but already familiar with the Biblical quotations of "Treasure Chest." He begged permission to learn other quotations in the little book. When Mr. Westphal left the country, there were Morocco students, who left their shoes at the door of the schoolroom, squatted cross kneed on the floor, studying the various quotations from the club book aloud.

International Membership

Mr. Westphal returned to his teaching early in November. He sent copies of his book to young people in seven foreign countries and expects to enroll them shortly in the club. One of the requirements for membership, in addition to the memory work, is that individuals keep in touch with their skipper and other crew members.

"I expect to publish a quarterly magazine shortly with articles from students in various parts of the world who have a common interest in good literature," he explained. "My young people in Manchester are eager to correspond with pupils in other states and other countries. I hope to make the magazine an open letter for all of them. For those who wish to write personally to each other, I hope to be able to furnish addresses.

"So many pupils are writing in to say that they have memorized their lines and now what? To this I answer, 'Live the philosophy you have learned. Teach it to others.' I expect, however, to add degrees to the club. There will be a Shakespeare degree, an Emerson degree, a Robert Burns degree, a Biblical degree and perhaps more. These will be arranged numerically and pupils will be known as first, second, third or tenth degree members according to their work. Each degree will mean the complete memory of 25 specified passages from the poet or book for which the degree is named."

Enlarging on the parallel of his work and the sea, Mr. Westphal opens his book with stanzas by Ella Wheeler Wilcox;

"One ship drives east and another drives west,
With the self-same winds that blow,
'Tis the set of the sails
And not the gales
That tell them the way to go."

The Parent

Danbury, Conn.

Dear Editor:

The Parent column is always eagerly awaited and many times after reading the experiences of others there has been a greater effort to be more patient with and understanding of things from the child's point of view.

The following experience is shared in the hope that it will be as helpful to others as theirs have been to me. Previous to the Hallowe'en season our little daughter of 2½ years seemed to be quite disturbed at the sight of "false faces" and very much alarmed on seeing any of her playmates, even those with whom she is most familiar, if they were in costume.

A conscientious effort was made to show the child that there was nothing to fear—that in reality the mask or false face was only a piece of paper with funny marks on it. With a pencil Mother made marks on paper which she held up to her face. Taking the paper away she showed the child that Mammie's face had been there all the time and the paper had not changed it in any way. Five fingers held up before Mammie's face also made that face look "funny," but just as soon as the fingers were taken away Mammie's face was just the same as ever.

Gradually the child accepted this explanation and it was with a deep sense of gratitude that the mother heard the child say to one of her playmates of one of these false faces, "Jane not afraid. It's only a piece of paper."

Incidentally Mother herself learned a valuable lesson as to the true nature of some so-called false faces which would try to frighten "grown-ups." (Mrs.) E. T. G.

Montreal

Dear Friends:

My young son, who is 9 years old, feels at times that he has many troubles and problems to solve, but I think that he has realized for some time now that there is only one way to work them out, and that is the one which will bring good to all concerned.

Usually when he comes to me with one of these little troubles, he is more or less excited in telling his story, so I always have him become quiet and repeat his story to me slowly and carefully.

I feel so grateful many times for what has been uncovered in this way. Little things about himself have been revealed, which in the first telling were omitted.

Then I try to show him the right way to restore good feelings, by being, perhaps, more loving, unselfish and forgiving.

He does not always see it this way at first but after a little reasoning he runs off to his friends and harmony reigns.

Children are naturally receptive to good, and if, while children, they can be encouraged to replace evil with good, hate with love and unkindness with kindness, and so on, they will grow morally stronger, and we will be doing our share—to lead them. (Mrs.) A. E. G.

Speaking Clearly, Slowly

Grand Rapids, Mich.

If we take an inventory of our early difficulties, we may recall the parent or the teacher who by vague communication made a simple situation complicated. It is the wise parent or teacher who adjusts his conversation to the age and experience of the child. Many times our instructions are given in such a rapid manner that the child does not know what has been said. Because he does not understand, he assumes an attitude of inattention. Then we wonder how John can be so careless and discourteous as not to pay attention when he is spoken to.

A high-pitched voice, coupled with rapid speech, grows monotonous to the small people, just as it grows wearisome to an adult, and what one hears just fails to register. A well-modulated voice, clearly enunciated words spoken in a moderate or slow manner, will put across what we have to say more effectively. Then, the message will reach the child, and he will not be as apt to ask to have repeated what has been said, unless he has acquired a habit of asking to have repeated what he has heard. Perhaps even then the parent or the teacher laid the foundation for this habit by poorly constructed sentences, spoken in a rapid manner.

When tasks crowd in upon us, as they are apt to do in the routine of the day, we often fail to grasp the idea the child is trying to convey to us in his conversation. In fact, we are not listening to what he is saying. Our thoughts are upon other things, and in order to rid ourselves of this interruption, we answer inattentively, sometimes we often say the wrong thing, and if results are not happy, we are apt to blame the child rather than ourselves

Children should, of course, understand that it is not polite to interrupt to ask questions during adult conversation. But the opportunity should be given him at a later period to ask about what he heard and did not understand. This opportunity explains difficulties, clears away doubt, and establishes confidence and peace.

Even when children come in contact with information which we would prefer they did not hear, it is far better to discuss the matter as fully, as clearly as seems necessary so that what understanding they do have may come from a dependable and well considered source.

(Miss) C. S.

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The Leather Workers of Morocco

HOW many women — carrying with pleasure their bags of softest Moroccan leather — have any idea with what care and labor they were made! The true Moroccan leather is prepared in a strange fashion. The raw skins are laid on the ground of the narrow lanes which lead through the markets of all Moroccan towns—covered with dust and trodden soft by many passing feet. They lie there for two or three weeks, being taken up, examined and turned by their owners till they become soft and pliable. Then they are worked over by hand —kneaded — rubbed — patted and smoothed till they are almost like soft wash leather. After that, they are washed and dyed so that any visitor who is interested may go to see this fascinating work.

One hot afternoon in Marrakesh, we went out to one of the great dyeing vats by an old gate of the city. We climbed onto the walls and sat there, watching the busy hive of native workmen. They were bringing in raw hides, dressing them, preparing them for the dyeing. These hides are first treated by a secret process, which is done in sheds, and which we were not allowed to see; but after this they are brought out, looking like dripping sacks of chamois leather, sorted out and put into the various dyeing vats. These are hollowed out of the stone pavement like bathing pools, and the men climb down into them and fasten the piles of skins to the sides. From the wall these pools look like enormous colored flowers, and I have never seen anything like it. They contain dyes of pale primrose yellow, orange, flame-color, the clearest bright yellow; in another corner of the great yard were all kinds of blues, from pale sky blue to very dark indigo, and in another corner some wonderful purples. In the center were the reds — crimson, rose-color, brick-red, geranium, the palest pink. One whole side was set apart for the greens, and it seemed to me that every shade of green lay there in the pools before our eyes — soft moss green, clear light green like new leaves, dark glassy green, green of the palm trees, grass green and many more than I can remember.

The remarkable thing about these vats was that they contained the exact color which the skin took. So often in Europe I have seen, in dyeing factories, dark masses of fluid in a vat and been told: "This will dye red—this will dye blue . . ." In the open-air dyeing yards in Marrakesh the clear, pure color itself was to be seen lying in the vat. One did not need to be told what color any of these fluids would dye.

After the skins have been a certain time in the coloring, they are passed through clear, running water, a stream of which runs down one side of the dyeing yard, and then they are hung up or laid all round the walls to dry in the sun. When they are quite dry, they are given to special workers of leather, who submit them to a treatment which gives them the softness for which they are famous all the world over. After this they are sent direct to the leather merchants to be made up into bags, cushions, slippers, wallets, cases and all those fascinating leather things made in every Souk in Morocco.

In the little leather shops in the Souk, in Marrakesh, the owner sits on a cushion at the back, surrounded, almost smothered, with his goods: unfilled cushions cover his walls and hang from his ceiling, bags, wallets, writing cases lie all over the floor. The open shop is raised about three feet from the pavement; its owner climbs up into it by a little wooden ladder, and the buyer leans against the front, bargaining with him. If you are likely to become a customer, he puts a cushion on the edge for you, and there you sit, your feet dangling in the air. While you make your choice, refreshment will be given to you, and the merchant pulls from the walls anything he thinks will attract you, one advantage of this tiny shop being that the owner can reach everything in it without moving from his seat.

These shops are like large square boxes or cupboards, let into the sides of the streets. The front closes up with a huge wooden flap or shutter, which lets down in front when the shop is open. There are two ways of entering—by the tiny ladder of wood already described, or by a stout rope which hangs from the center of the ceiling, and which the owner of the shop catches in his hand and hoists himself up by. The younger men invariably use this method of entering their shops; it is only the older merchants who have these small wooden ladders. Once in the shop the merchant is surrounded by his wares; it is just as well he can reach them without moving, for there is not an inch of space in which he could move, however much he wished to. Sometimes, if he has a slightly larger box, there is a small child who either sits on a narrow ledge fastened on the corner of the shutter for him or just hangs onto the front. This unfortunate creature —who is rarely older than six years —runs to other shops, does errands for his master or carries refreshments to his friends. These are the only Muhammadan children I ever saw who played; and every now and then you see two or three of them, escaped from their masters' supervision for the moment, chasing each other round the corners of the Souks, running in and out among the crowds of people, dodging under the legs of the camels and mules and actually staring, open-mouthed, at the foreign people.

In the babouche Souk one becomes bewildered with millions and millions of the leather slippers worn by the natives of Morocco. The men always wear yellow and the women red babouche, and the ordinary ones are quite plain, heel-less and of leather of an astonishing softness, considering how thick it is. As well as these plain slippers there are many wonderfully worked in gold and silver, and others embroidered in colors. A different kind are made in tooled leather with intricate patterns and of strange, dull colors. The babies' babouche entranced me, made of the softest leather for the tiniest feet. The leather work generally and the leather itself are among the most beautiful things one sees here, and I stayed for hours watching the men working at it. The best hides are goatskins, the second best sheepskin, and their special dressing gives them a supple softness which has justly made Moroccan leather one of the most famous in the world.

ELEANOR ELMER.

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Shakespeare as a Yardstick

English dramatic literature is, of course, dominated by Shakespeare: and it is almost inevitable that an English reader should measure the value of other poetic drama by the standards which Shakespeare has already implanted in his mind. But, after all, Shakespeare himself was but the product, and the crown of a particular dramatic convention; he did not compose his plays according to an ideal pattern; he was an Elizabethan, working so consistently according to the methods of his age and country that, as we know, he passed "unguessed at" among his contemporaries. But what were these methods and this convention? To judge of them properly we must look not at Shakespeare's masterpieces, for they are transfused and consecrated with the light of transcendent genius, but at the average play of an ordinary Elizabethan playwright, or even at one of the lesser works of Shakespeare himself.

And, if we look here, it will become apparent that the dramatic tradition of the Elizabethan age was an extremely faulty one. It allowed, it is true, of great richness, great variety, and the sublimest heights of poetry; but it also allowed of an almost incredible looseness of structure and vagueness of purpose, of dullness, of insipidity, and of bad taste. The genius of the Elizabethans was astonishing, but it was genius struggling with difficulties which were well-nigh insuperable; and, as a matter of fact, in spite of their amazing poetic and dramatic powers, their work has vanished from the stage, and is today familiar to but a few of the lovers of English literature. Shakespeare alone was not subdued to what he worked in. His overwhelming genius harmonised and ennobled the discordant elements of the Elizabethan tradition, and invested them not only with immortality, but with immortality understood of the people. His greatest works will continue to be acted and applauded so long as there is a theatre in England.

But even Shakespeare himself was not always successful. One has only to look at some of his secondary plays—at Troilus and Cressida, for instance, or Timon of Athens—to see at once . . . that one is blinded once more by the glamour of Lear and Othello; one forgets the defective system in the triumph of a few exceptions.—From "Landmarks in French Literature" by G. L. Strachey.

Courtesy of the Newark Museum of Art, Newark, New Jersey

Landscape With Figures: From a Painting by an Unknown Artist

Through Other Eyes

Where one beholds a bare and brown expanse
That no leaf graces but hot sand-storms comb,
A comrade sees green mountains of romance
And the white flowers of home.

Before the dawn, some view the reddened sun;
Before the twilight, others glimpse the stars.
But when the whole free-ranging world is won,
The slave still keeps his bars.

These plains that flash upon the outer sight,
Blue-robed, or haggard while the thunders din,
Take half their color and their form and light
From landscapes veiled within.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

A Gallant Little Girl

A dull winter day made the steamship pier, to which I had a not very interesting errand, seem a prosaic place. But that was a superficial judgment soon regretted. For, in the midst of a great jumble of trunks and valises, a twelve-year-old girl changed the commonplace into romance. Indeed, her charm and vivacity captivated the attention of all who saw her. Luminous was her countenance as alabaster. The eyes, with their long lashes, glowed a scintillant dark-brown, her features were as regular as upon a medallion, while the sensitively smiling lips revealed the flash of her pretty teeth. A brimless fur hat was set low upon her long curls, and a fur cloak wrapped the graceful little figure to the knees. Her alert and eager response to every outward appeal made her presence a continual source of delight.

The child flitted about on tiptoe greeting fellow passengers as a sun ray lavishes gold in a drab place; she seemed almost ready to break into some gayly impromptu "Dance of the Morning Light." The somber steel and concrete pier kindled to her mood. Imagination reached back into the Old Testament and to Homer's Odyssey, for fitting characterizations of feet so light and free, of eyes so deep with the joy of living.

An hour after my visit to the pier I found a photograph of this same child in a late edition of a morning paper, with an account of her brave conduct during an exceptionally rough voyage. The article stated that, when the vessel was most violently tossed by the storm, the little girl proved her courage by playing the gayest music on the piano in the dining salon, and by her courage and joy helped to restore confidence to the other passengers. The narrative concluded with this tribute: "Her cool-headedness and disregard for the ship's acrobatic stunts won the praise of the officers."

White Magic

"Earth hath not anything more fair,"
I cried in wonder when September whirled
Her golden argosies upon the air.
I had forgot when April was uncurled
Immeasurable leafbuds gummed and sheathed.
I had forgot the delicate sweetness blown
From greening boughs, a sweetness I had breathed
As incense hungered for. If I had known
What three spare words could bring! Last night the snow
Wove its white spell with whispered incantation.
This morning every branch is waving low
In virgin garb for winter's coronation.
With this white silence holding me in thrall,
I murmur, "This is the loveliest of all!"

—ARNIE BALCOMB WHEELER, in *Poetry World*.

Pitié et Compassion

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES mots "pitié" et "compassion" sont parfois employés comme synonymes, mais leur signification renferme une légère différence qui s'accentue davantage quand on l'étudie à la lumière des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. Dans le dictionnaire Webster, un note indique qu'avoir pitié, "s'apitoyer sur les souffrances d'un autre," c'est parfois le considérer comme un objet de faiblesse et d'infériorité, mais qu'éprouver de la compassion dénote "une profonde tendresse pour autrui." La pitié semble renfermer moins d'encouragement que la compassion qui, dans sa profonde et chaude tendresse, engendre immédiatement une pensée d'espoir et de secours.

L'histoire du bon Samaritain relate que non seulement cet homme compatissant s'approcha de l'homme, tombé entre les mains des brigands et se trouvant dans une grande détresse, mais aussi qu'"il fut touché de compassion," envers lui, et, de plus, que le Samaritain manifesta sa compassion en prenant affectueusement et généreusement soin de ce blessé nécessiteux, jusqu'à ce que celui-ci fût rétabli et capable de continuer son chemin. On se souviendra que Jésus raconta cette histoire pour illustrer ce qui constitue le véritable amour envers notre prochain. Une analogie semblerait exister entre cet acte bienveillant du bon Samaritain et les œuvres philanthropiques qui se poursuivent aujourd'hui de toute part pour tenter d'améliorer, autant que possible, les prétendues et sérieuses conditions économiques, en présence desquelles se trouve le monde. En ce moment où beaucoup de gens sont privés de travail et dans le besoin, nous ne nous contentons pas simplement d'avoir pitié d'eux. Partout la vraie compassion engage à un esprit d'entr'aide et de secours, prouvant ainsi que, en général, l'humanité a fait un pas important en ce qui concerne la résolution et la possibilité de changer la pitié en vivifiante et noble compassion, manifestée par des actes destinés à servir.

Aujourd'hui, cependant, par suite de l'œuvre sublime qu'est la vie de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dans toutes les parties du monde civilisé, des milliers de gens apprennent les lois fondamentales de cette plus profonde compassion qui pourvoit à tout besoin humain, et que Jésus manifeste dans la complète destruction de toute phase de péché, de maladie et de pénuris. Notez que, d'une manière significative, le Nouveau Testament emploie, d'un bout à l'autre, le mot compassion relativement au ministère curatif de Jésus. Nous y lisons: "Jésus [fut] ému de compassion" envers eux. Dans chaque cas, la promptitude et la certitude du Maître résultaient de son affectueuse et compatissante pensée; et la santé, l'harmonie et l'abondance se manifestaient là où la maladie, la discorde et la disette avaient semblé exister. Jésus basait son œuvre puissante sur sa compréhension que Dieu est entièrement bon, qu'il est tout, et que la création est parfaite. Le Fils, qui était divinement doué, connaissait son Père. Il comprenait que l'entendement divin n'avait créé et ne pouvait créer l'opposé de sa propre perfection. Il était par conséquent naturel que Jésus vît, non point l'homme mortel pécheur, malade et haïssable, mais l'homme réel, créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, se manifestant que les qualités semblables à celles de Dieu—pureté, perfection et totalité.

Mrs. Eddy dit aux pages 476 et 477 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Le Guide avait une conception si claire de la vraie nature de l'homme, et du don qui lui a été conféré en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, que l'illusion —maladie, impotence, péché, ou tout ce qui était pernicieux ne pouvaient subsister en sa présence. Ceux qui semblaient être accablés de la sorte se trouvaient libérés et avaient, en quelque mesure ou moins, une lueur de cette grande vérité concernant un Dieu parfait et Son idée parfaite, l'homme,—le Principe de la sainte œuvre de Jésus.

La manifestation par des actes est donc l'élément qui fait souvent défaut à la pitié; et c'est en luttant pour suivre l'exemple du Guide que les Scientistes Chrétiens remplacent le mot pitié par celui de "compassion." Ils s'efforcent d'atteindre à l'idéal de sa manifestation en voyant l'homme tel que Jésus le voyait, c'est-à-dire, reflétant à jamais la tendresse, la liberté, et la joie de son créateur. Ce fut la compassion qui poussa Pierre et Jean à agir lorsque, à la porte du temple, l'impotent leur demanda l'aumône. Pierre répondit: "Je n'ai ni argent, ni or; mais ce que j'ai, je te le donne: Au nom de Jésus-Christ de Nazareth, marche!" Quelle glorieuse offrande que celle-ci,—bien supérieure à l'aumône qu'il espérait recevoir! Donner ce que nous pouvons, partager le bien que Dieu, l'Amour divin, nous a donné, c'est manifester la compassion qui, en quelque mesure, imite la compassion divine et confère des bienfaits.

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Pity and Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE words "pity" and "compassion" are sometimes used as synonyms, but there is a slight difference in their meanings, a difference that becomes important when studied in the light of the teachings of Christian Science. A note in Webster's Dictionary indicates that pity, "feeling for another's suffering or distress," sometimes regards its object as weak or inferior, but that compassion denotes "a deep tenderness for another." Pity seems to carry with it somewhat less of encouragement. Compassion, on the other hand, in its deep, warm tenderness, immediately engenders the thought of hope and helpfulness.

The story of the good Samaritan records that this kindly one not only paused by the side of the man who was in great distress after his encounter with thieves, but, also, that "he had compassion on him," and, further, that his compassion was shown in lovingly and generously caring for this wounded and needy one until he should be restored and able to go on his way. It will be remembered that Jesus told this story to illustrate what constitutes true neighborliness. There would seem to be an analogy between the kindly act of the good Samaritan and the philanthropic activities which are going ahead on every hand today in an attempt to ameliorate, as far as possible, the seemingly serious economic situation with which the world is confronted. At this time, when many are without work and in want, we are not satisfied merely to pity. Everywhere, true compassion is prompting a spirit of mutual helpfulness and relief, thus proving that mankind in general has advanced an important step in the will and in the ability to translate pity into an active and uplifting compassion expressed in service.

Today, however, as a result of the noble life-work of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, many thousands in all parts of the civilized world are learning the fundamentals of that deeper compassion which meets all human need—which Jesus expressed in completely destroying all phases of sin, sickness, and lack. It is significant that compassion is a word used throughout the New Testament in connection with Jesus' healing ministry: we read, "Jesus had compassion on them." Quick and positive in every case was the result of his loving, compassionate thought, and health, harmony, and abundance appeared where sickness, discord, and lack had seemed to be. The basis of Jesus' mighty work was the understanding of God as wholly good, of His allness, and of the perfection of His creation. The divinely endowed Son knew his Father. He understood that divine Mind had not created and could not create the opposite of its own perfection. It was therefore natural for Jesus to see not the sinful, sick, and limited mortal, but the real man, made in God's image and likeness, manifesting only Godlike qualities—purity, perfection, and completeness.

Mrs. Eddy says on pages 476 and 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." So clear was the Way-shower's realization of man's true nature and endowment as the child of God that the illusion of sickness, disease, sin, or any evil could not remain in his presence. Those who seemed to be thus burdened found themselves free, and glimpsed, in some degree at least, the great truth, perfect God and His perfect idea, man,—the Principle of Jesus' holy work.

Expression through service, then, is the element which pity so often lacks; and it is in an effort to follow the Way-shower's example that Christian Scientists substitute for pity the word "compassion." They strive to reach its ideal expression through seeing man as Jesus saw him, as forever reflecting from his creator loveliness, freedom, and joy. It was compassion that animated Peter and John, when asked for an alms by the lame man at the temple gate. Peter replied, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." A glorious gift, this—better far than the hoped for alms! To give what we can, to share the good that God, divine Love, has given us, this is the expression of compassion that in some measure patterns the divine, and bestows a blessing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Spectacle and Action of Skating

What was hidden from the wise and noble orderers, as from the ruthless over-runners of the world, from Greek and Persian and Chinese, from Vandal, Hun and Arab, was revealed to the cosy Dutch. On a waterlogged margin of the habitable globe, in the early afternoon of time, our poor legs and feet, so long the tools of a mistaken convention, discovered their use. It is but a convention still, an abstraction of free movement in the flat, but in the perfect flat. . . .

And if as action, skating is thus supreme, so is it also a spectacle. Here are poses—no, not that, not the frozen fixity of the studio, but the free poses that are possible to a body at once in flight and at rest. They are so fixed that the eye can follow and comprehend, yet with a slow play and change. And to enrich this change and play, there is the counterpoint of draperies. It echoes the movements of the limbs, with the repetitions of a canon, or with other freaks of fugal variation. It is not now the jerking and twitching of the stuff, as in walking or dancing; it is a lingering wave of the last impulsion resolving itself gently into the next. If artists were not the prisoners of custom, the edge of the rink would be encircled by sculptors modelling those forms in snow.—From "Confessions of a Keeper," by D. S. MacColl.

Table Etiquette

(Relative to Flowers)

Six *La France* beauties
Smiled across at me,
Their slender bodies
In attractive poses.

I kissed not one
But gave collectively
The casual sniff
Thought proper unto roses.

DONALD PAGE.

Sturton-le-Steeple and Scrooby

A walk of a mile westwards from East Retford leads to Babworth, where Richard Clyfton was minister. Doubtless there are many spots in England sacred to the cause of liberty, but there are none more so than the hamlet of Babworth, where Richard Clyfton inspired three brave leaders in the great cause—John Robinson, William Brewster, and William Bradford. Some have thought that the whole Pilgrim movement had its inception here, but that is to claim too much. Babworth, however, may be regarded as the training place of eminent Pilgrim leaders.

A footpath through a park brings us to a church and rectory. Close by runs the sparkling little river Idle, and it was to this sylvan retreat that William Bradford, as a lad, walked twenty miles on the Sabbath day to listen to the good rector. What was there about the man that could draw a youth so far; that enabled him to wield an influence so wondrously powerful over men destined to achievements so glorious? He is said to have been a very fatherly man and to have had a long beard which soon grew white. But what is more to the point, he taught that "the right of conscience, the right of private judgment, was the very essence of Protestantism."

Sturton-le-Steeple is no great distance. It owes the latter part of its name to the twelve pinnacles which surrounded the parapet of the tower. Little did its builders dream that one day the gaze of the English-speaking world would be turned to that quiet village. Rome may be said to have become the home of Protestantism when the Light of Freedom came to Luther as he climbed the Scala Santa on his knees; Sturton as the home of John Robinson has a similar honour in the struggle for liberty.

Sturton was also the home of the Whites. One may imagine the four sisters tripping along the old Priest's Causeway on some summer morning, clad in white homespun linen, with dainty lace at neck and wrists. The father in his will left to each of them "one hundred marks of lawful English money." The mother, whose will was proved August 2, 1590, left Katherine, then married, "ten pounds, two payre of linen sheets, one long needlework cushion, and two payre of pillowbeares"; to Bridget, "fifty pounds, two payre of linen sheets, two payre tablecloths"; to Janie, "one silver spoon, two payre linen sheets, two payre of pillowbeares." These three all went to Holland, as did their brothers, Thomas and Roger.

A pleasant drive across country brings us to far-famed Scrooby. It is situated on the Great North Road, midway between London and Scotland. I do not know where John and Bridget Robinson lived while here, probably they lodged with William Brewster. I wandered over the old Manor House which he occupied, and peeped into its great barns, but no sleeping echo awoke to speak of the past. The secrets of the old house are well hidden, but not so its influences, they live on.

The formation of the Scrooby Church with Clyfton as pastor and Robinson as teacher, about 1607, was an event of capital importance in the history of the Pilgrim movement. The Church did not enjoy immunity from persecution. Former afflictions, indeed, were as nothing compared with what now came to them. Yet were they not dismayed, rather, they covenanted with each other: "To walk in all His ways, made known, or to be made known unto them, according to their best endeavours, *whatsoever it should cost them*, the Lord assisting them."

That the Scrooby fraternity maintained its organization at all was due in large measure to the noble-hearted William Brewster. Born in the village of Scrooby in 1568, he was for some time assistant to Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State, Davison, and when the keys of Plushing were delivered to Her Majestie's Ambassador, William Brewster slept with them beneath his pillow. . . . He was a Cambridge man by education, and, having learnt much by study and experience, he began to worship God according to the guidance of the Bible and the dictates of conscience. Gathering together a company of like-minded friends, he threw open the old Manor House for worship, and in it the Church was formed. Then it was that John Robinson became assistant minister. Brewster was content to occupy a second place all his life. He was a quiet, noble soul. He had means which he used freely for the cause he loved. He worked as a printer for his living while in Holland. In New England where there was no minister, he preached twice every Sunday, "powerfully and profitably." He studied Hebrew when quite an old man as a help to the understanding of the Bible.—From "New Light on the Pilgrim Story," by the Rev. THOMAS W. MASON, with the Rev. B. NIGHTINGALE, M. A., Litt.D., as Collaborator.

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EASIER TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Week-end Profit-Taking Brings Net Losses for Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP).—The recovery in the stock market was extended into the fourth successive session today, but finally was halted by week-end profit-taking, and the list slipped back slightly in the final dealings.

The market closed with a somewhat heavy tone, several prominent issues showing net declines of a point or so. On the whole, however, brokerage quarters regarded the action of the market as distinctly encouraging, since a rather substantial setback would not have been surprising in view of the extensive gains of the last three days. The turnover approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The bond market continued to show a good tone. Gains were less impressive than yesterday's, but rails continued to attract buying, and the United States Governments were steadier. It is felt in some quarters that the Federal Reserve may once more embark upon an easy money policy, which would have a bolstering effect upon the lately depressed United States Governments.

Shares closing about a point lower included American Can, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, North American, Case, International Harvester, Sears, Westinghouse Electric, Air Reduction and others, while American Telephone lost about 2.

Rails Unchanged

U. S. Steel sagged only a fraction. The rail stocks, however, finished about unchanged after registering a few temporary gains during the earlier trading.

Chancellor Bruening's notice to Great Britain that Germany will announce at the Lausanne conference that her ability to pay reparations is at an end, was not regarded as disturbing in important banking circles, where confidence of an eventual agreement is still held. One theory held in some quarters is that Germany may be induced to continue her unconditional reparations, the French portion of which might be returned in the form of loans to the German railways.

U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage figures announced at the close of the market, were considerably more adverse than had been generally expected, showing a decline of nearly 200,000 tons for December, but it had been well-known that steel buying had been virtually at a standstill. With improvement in railroad finances, and gradual seasonal expansion of automobile output, more steel business is expected.

In the commodity markets, cotton held about steady, closing virtually unchanged. Foreign exchanges moved narrowly. The French franc recovered a little after its recent sag. Sterling was about steady, as was the German mark.

Bonds Generally Firm

Optimism continued to prevail in the bond market today and, while not buoyant, prices were firm, and reactionary tendencies infrequent.

Railroad mortgages held their position as the market bellwether with the low and medium-priced bonds attracting the most attention. At one time Baltimore & Ohio refunding and general 6s had climbed 4 points to 78, representing an advance of 23½ points from the low of last month.

There was spirited trading in Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s and New Haven convertible 6s sold at 92, against a low of 74⅞ last month. Other transportation liens that registered substantial gains at various times were Atchison 4s of 1995, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, Nickel Plate 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s, series D.

Utilities were inclined to sell a shade higher. Foreign bonds were mixed. Colombia 6s gained, as did French 7½s, Polish 7s and Sao Paulo 7s. British 5½s sagged, as did Japanese 6½s.

ORDERS NOW COMING IN AT FALL RIVER HELP CLOTH MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan 9—Increased inquiry and appreciably more frequent orders than during the dull, holiday season inculcated a better feeling in the local cloth market this week. Individual orders were not large. Buyers generally sought spot goods for filling-in purposes.

The best sellers of the week were sateens. Some little trading was done in lawns and marquisettes. Rayon-filled constructions of semi-fine goods also sold fairly well. Printcloths and 36-inch goods were the least active.

No appreciable change in production volume occurred here this week. Prices have held fairly firm.

Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 4¼c; 31½-in., 56x52s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¾c; 27-in., 56x44s, 2 15-16c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¼c.

DIVIDENDS

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 23.

Exchange Buffet Corporation declared a dividend of 6¼ cents, payable Jan. 30 to stock of record Jan. 15. In the two preceding quarters dividends of 37½ cents and then 25 cents were declared, to bring total declarations for the first nine months of the fiscal year to and April 30 to 68¾ cents.

Harriman National Bank & Trust Company of New York declared the usual extra dividend of 65 and the regular semiannual dividend of $4. Harriman Securities Corporation has declared the regular semiannual dividend of $7.50. All dividends are payable Jan. 9 to stock of record Jan. 7.

Union Oil Company of California declared a dividend of 35 cents, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 16. Previously 50 cents quarterly was paid.

Pacific American Fire Insurance Company declared a liquidating dividend of $10 cash and special stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 1, 1932 to stock of record Jan. 15.

INVESTMENT CORP'S EARNINGS

New York & Foreign Investing Corporation reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, income from interest, dividends, etc., of $472,683. Net income amounted to $116,-265, after deducting interest, debenture discount, taxes and $146,167 loss on sales of securities. The surplus account surplus increased from $666,696 to $822,875.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 8
27⅞	4⅝		Abitibi pf	300	5¼	5	5½	4¾
23½	10¼	1	Adams Express	100	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
23½	10¼	1	Adams Mill	100	11	11	11	10¾
11¼	4		Advance Aluminum	100	5	5	5	4¾
11	3		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
38	15	1.60	Advance Rumely pf	1000	17½	16	16½	15½
128⅝	39	4.00	Air Reduction	1700	61¾	59¾	60¾	59¾
33½	8		Alaska Gold	100	8	8	8	7⅞
69	19		Albany Perfect	100	20	19	19	19
107	39		Allegheny Corp	3500	41	39	39	39
107	39		Allegheny pf ww	100	39	39	39	39
69	19		Allegheny pf xw	100	39	39	39	39
69	19		Allegheny pf yw	100	39	39	39	39
12	4		Allied Chemical	1200	11	11	11	11
187	73		Allied Chem	12600	73½	69¾	69¾	71⅝
13	4		Allis Chalmers	1200	13½	12	12	12½
25	8		Am Ag Chem	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
23⅝	13½		Am Bank Note	100	17	16½	16½	16½
44	17		Am Bank Note pf	100	24	24	24	24
125⅝	60		Am Can	14600	64	61⅝	61⅞	63½
26⅝	9		Am Car & Fdy	100	9	7⅞	7⅞	8
87	37		Am Car & Fdy pf	100	39	38	38	37
68⅝	32	3	Am Chain A	1000	33½	32½	32½	32
14⅞	3		Am Com Alcohol	100	7⅞	7½	7½	8
18	3⅝		Am Encaustic T	100	5	5	5	5
17⅝	6		Am & For Pow	8500	8¾	7¾	8	8¼
60	12	6	Am & For Pow 5	100	27½	27½	27½	27
100	18	8	Am & For Pow 6	100	27½	27½	27½	27
79⅛	10		Am & For Pow pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15⅛
8	1		Am Hide & L	100	2¼			
30	11⅛		Am Hide & L pf	1000	13	10	10	10
31⅝	16⅛	2	Am Ice	300	18	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	3		Am International	1600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30⅝	9		Am Locomotive	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
84½	39⅝	7	Am Loco pf	100	67	67	67	67
7	1¾		Am Mach & Met	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
23¾	4⅞		Am Metal	300	6¾	6	6	6
38⅞	7		Am Nat Gas pf	300	14½	13½	14	14
64⅞	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	13¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝
86	34⅝	4	Am Rad & St pf	200	42	42	42	43
103	44⅛	6	Am Rolling Mill	1100	44	42	42	43
21½	5	.60	Am Radiator	900	9¾	8	8½	8⅝
12⅜	1¼		Am Republics	300	2	2	2	2
37⅜	7⅞		Am Rolling Mill	1100	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
58⅛	17½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	16½	15¾	15¾	16
138⅛	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	79¾	79⅛	79⅛	79
4⅛	¾		Am Solvents & C	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	¾		Am Solvents pf	300	1	1	1	1
48¼	33	3½	Am Stores	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛
80	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	37
108⅛	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	85	85	85	85¼
201⅝	112½	9	Am Tel & Tel	33200	130⅝	117½	117⅝	120
80¾	23½	3	Am Wat W&E	1100	31	29½	29½	30
107	104½	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	
79	21¾	3	Am WW&E ct	200	26⅝	26¼	26¼	25
40	15¼		Am Woolen pf	1100	30¾	30	30	19¾
4	⅝		Am Writ Pap ct	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¾	2½		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
43¼	9¼		Anaconda Cop	9800	11½	10¾	11	11⅛
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	15	14½	15	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	36	35½	36	36
4½	¾		Armour Ill A	1300	1½	1½	1½	1½
2⅝	½		Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
20½	7⅝	.40	Art Metal Const	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
28⅞	1¼		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29¼	5¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
203⅜	79¼	8	Atchison T&SF	2100	86½	84½	84½	85⅛
108⅛	75	5	Atchison pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
120	25	4	Atl Coast Line	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	33½
23⅜	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	500	10⅜	9½	9½	10⅛
13½	2½	1	Atlas Stores	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	21100	142	134½	138¼	140½

—B—

27⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	21¾	19½	20	20
87⅞	14	..	Balt & Ohio	7100	14½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
89½	32	4	Balt & Ohio pf	500	38	34	34	35½
66⅝	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	20½	20½	20½	19½
113⅛	30	7	Bangor & Aroos pf	100	70	70	70	
14½	4		Barnsdall A	1600	5¾	5	5¼	5½
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	100	42	42	42	43
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	42	42	42	43
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	8500	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜
48¾	19⅜	2	Best & Co		23½	23	23½	23⅞
70⅜	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	3900	21⅞	20⅜	20⅜	21½
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	300	74	73	72	71
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	20	20	20	21
76½	35¼	3†	Borden	1900	39	37½	38	38⅛
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	2600	13½	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
66	10		Boston & Maine	300	14½	14	14	14
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	1000	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
26	2⅛		Brooklyn pf	20	5⅞	5	5⅜	
69⅜	31⅝	4	Brooklyn Man T	5500	37	35⅜	36	35¾
94⅛	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	74½	73	73	75
13⅜	68		Brooklyn Queens	400	8¼	8	8¼	
64⅜	46	6	Brooklyn Q pf	1000	48	48	48	47¼
118⅜	117	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	118½	118½	118½	
9½	1⅞		Burns Terminal	1500	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅝
20⅞	3½		Bucyrus Erie	300	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
34⅜	4⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5⅝	1½		Budd Mfg	300	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2
13	3⅜		Budd Wheel	700	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
23	3⅝		Bullard	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15⅜	3¼		Bulova Watch	100	3½	3½	3½	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	800	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
14⅜	¾		Butte & Superior	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
69¾	10⅞	..	Byers	1900	13⅞	12⅝	13	13⅜

—C—

53	8	..	Calif Packing	200	9½	9½	9½	9
17⅜	2⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
45	18⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	600	13	12½	13½	12⅞
45⅜	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2600	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
16	4½		Capital Admin	300	5½	5½	5½	6
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	1600	37⅞	35⅝	35¾	36⅛
52½	10¼	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	13⅜	13	13	13
5	2⅜	..	Celanese Corp	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
14⅜	2⅛	..	Celotex Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
13¾	1⅝	..	Celotex cts	100	2	2	2	2
31⅝	11	1½	Central Agulrre	300	12½	12¼	12½	12⅛
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1100	14¼	13⅜	13½	13⅞
23¾	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	2800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
54⅛	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	1600	17⅝	17	17	17½
44⅞	23¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	7000	29⅜	28¼	28⅜	29
7⅞	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3½	3½	3½	
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	13¼	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
8⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
15⅜	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
44½	5	..	Chi & N'western	1700	8½	8	8	8¼
15⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	5	4⅞	5	5
35	6⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9	9	9	9
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	13¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
90	10½	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	15½	15½	15½	18
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	22	22	22	22
15⅜	8	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8½	8½	8½	
33⅜	5½	..	Childs Company	200	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	8900	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅜
37⅞	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27¼	26⅞	27¼	27
70	63½	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	65½	65½	65½	65
4⅜	¼	..	City Stores	1100	1	1	1	
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	2100	112	110	110¾	112½
94½	79⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90	90	90	90
47½	8½	..	Collins & Aikman	300	9½	9	9	9¼
32¼	6½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8	8	8	
45⅝	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	8600	14⅜	13½	14	14¼
36	13	2.40	Columbia G pf A	300	72	72	72	70
23¼	8	1.80	Comm Credit	700	9½	9	9	9
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	59	59	59	58
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
90	60	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	62	62	62	63
21½	6⅝	1	Comm Solvents	1600	9½	8½	8⅞	9¼
12	2	3	Comwith & So	4400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100⅜	46	6	Comwith & S pf	300	65⅛	65	65	65
14⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
15	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	5¼	5¼	5	5
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	300	10	10	10	9½
109⅝	57¼	4	Consol Gas	12200	63¾	61¾	61⅞	63
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93	92½	92½	92½
15⅞	8½	1	Consol Laundries	300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
3	1	..	Container A	100	1	1	1	
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
3⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	1	⅝	1	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	45	45	45	43
62⅝	30¼	2½	Cont Can	1000	36¾	35¾	36	36½
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1000	22½	21¾	21¾	22
4½	⅞	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
12	5	..	Cont Oil	700	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
12	6	..	Cont Shares	1400	⅝	½	½	½
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	1700	45½	44¾	44¾	45¼
152½	118	7	Corn Prod pf	10	126	126	126	126
18	3⅝	..	Coty	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
63	20	..	Crucible Steel	400	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
2⅜	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	20	4	Curtis Publishing	700	27¾	27	27	28
5⅞	1	..	Curtis-Wright	1300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
8½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
107	88	8	Cushman 8%	10	76	76	76	

—D—

23	3½	..	Davison Chem	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
102	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	1400	23½	23	23	23
195	110¼	8	Detroit Edison	100	117	117	117	117½
13½	6¾	1	Detroit Motor	500	8	8	8	8
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	13	13	13	13
16	10½	2	Dresser B	100	12	12	12	14½
126	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	12500	58⅞	53⅜	53⅜	54½
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	400	100	99⅞	100	100

—E—

186¾	77	8†	Eastman Kodak	1500	81⅝	79¾	80	81⅜
21⅞	5⅜	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	300	⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
69	7½		Eitingon S pf	30	10¼	10	10	9
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	5800	30½	28⅝	28⅝	29⅝
4½	⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
87⅞	2½	..	Elec-Mus-Ind	600	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
69¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3700	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅝
108½	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	58	58	58	58
89¼	33	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	48⅞	47	47¼	48
54	21	3	Elec Stor Battery	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
115	99¾	7	Endicott John pf	100	100½	100½	100½	
39¾	5	..	Erie RR	2000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
45½	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	9	9	9	

—F—

12	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	30	2½	2½	2½	
12	3	..	Fairbanks pf	20	3½	3½	3½	
92	45	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	50½	50½	50½	50½
30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1150	4½	3	4½	
56½	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	25½	25	25	
68½	45¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	700	48¼	47	47½	47½
3	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	½	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	20	¾	¾	¾	
13¾	4	..	Follansbee B	100	6	6	6	
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	10½	10	10	10
33½	15¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	18½	19¼	19
17⅛	2⅜	..	Foundation	100	4	4	4	
39⅜	7½	4	Fox Film A	3100	4⅝	4	4¾	4¾
43¾	13¼	6.77	Freeport Texas	1300	18½	17¾	17¾	18

—G—

73⅛	20	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1360	31	29½	31	30½
47	9¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	13¾	13	13	13½
23⅝	9½	3	Gen Baking	100	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13¾
25½	2⅛	..	Gen Cable A	100	4¼	4	4	4
84⅜	23½	1.60	Gen Electric	13100	25½	24⅛	24⅜	25⅛
13⅛	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
58	38⅛	3	Gen Foods	3100	44½	44¼	44¼	44¾
8⅛	1½	9†	Gen Gas & El A	100	2	2	2	2
38	22⅛	3	Gen Mills	100	34½	34	34½	33⅝
47	21⅝	2	Gen Motors	36100	25¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅞
103⅜	78⅛	5	Gen Motors 6 pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	82
31	16⅛	3	Gen Print Ink	20	18	18	18	18
22	2⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
86⅝	31	8.60	Gen Ry Signal	400	35½	33¾	33¾	34⅝
18⅜	⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1
13⅝	12	1	Gen Refractories	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15⅜
18⅜	⅝	..	Gen Theat Equip	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
38⅝	9¼	..	Gen Time Inst	100	12	12	12	12
78⅞	46	5	Gillette S R pf	1400	53½	52	52	51½
7⅞	1⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18⅛	4½	..	Gliddden	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8⅞	3⅝	..	Global (Addf)	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20	14⅛	9½	Gold Dust	3100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
8⅜	2⅛	..	Goldwyn Pict	1300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
88	19	..	Goodrich pf	100	16	16	16	17
32⅝	13⅝	..	Goodyear	5600	18¾	16	16	18⅛
81	23	7	Goodyear 1pf	1100	40¼	40	40¼	40
13⅝	3⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	9	9	9	9
8½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	4100	4	3¾	4	3⅞
39⅝	8½	.50	Granby	400	7¼	7	7½	7
20⅝	11⅜	..	Grand Cent Stores	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
11⅝	2	..	Grand Union	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
48	21	1	Grand Un pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28
42	20½	1	Grant (W T)	100	28½	28½	28½	28
39⅝	13⅝	1	Great Nor pf	1400	22⅝	22	22	23½
21½	11⅝	2	Greenfield Tap	400	13	13	13	13½
15⅛	5⅜	..	Great West Sug	100	6½	6	6	6⅜
97⅜	7	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅜

21⅝	4	..	Gulf States Steel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

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8⅝	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
43⅞	11⅜	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	17	17	17	17
44⅞	11⅜	..	Harbison Walker	100	15	15	15	13½
68	8	..	Havellnd Flue	100	8¾	8	8	
68	8	..	Hercules Powder	100	8	8	8	
103¾	8	..	Hercules Pow pf	100	68	68	68	
13⅜	3⅜	..	Hershey Choc pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
13⅜	3⅜	..	Hollander	100	3	3	3	3
68⅜	18	..	Houdaille Her A	1100	18	17	17	17
87⅛	19⅝	..	Houston Oil	700	21⅝	20	20	21
44⅜	11⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
23⅝	11⅛	2½	Howe Sound	100	11⅝	11	11	11
44⅜	17	..	Hudson & Man	100	17	16½	16½	16½
13⅛	3⅜	..	Hudson Motor	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
			Hupp Motors	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

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69	9¼	..	Ill Central	1100	14½	13	13½	13⅜
4⅝	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			Indus Rayon	100	22	22	22	21
38⅛	8	..	Inspirat'n Stand	400	23⅝	23	23	23
4	1	..	Inland Steel	100	23	23	23	21
			Inspiration Cop	3100	17½	16½	16½	16½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Sentiment Improves—Favorable Factors—Europe Awaits a New Accord

The first week of the New Year opens with somewhat brighter aspects in the fields of business and industry, and with stronger expectations that the international tangle of politics and finance will ultimately be unraveled with the least possible detriment to world accord.

The forthcoming meeting at Lausanne on Jan. 25 on Germany's reparations and commercial debts and the disarmament conference at Geneva soon are looked upon as two of the most important events for 1932, full of potentialities for good.

In the domestic field, a digest of the annual reviews and forecasts shows a tone of tempered optimism but none of the radiant hopes that illuminated the front pages in the last two or three years.

The chastened crew of prognosticators are now content to point to a slow period of recuperation, with fundamentals essentially sound, but with many problems yet to be worked out.

The interdependence of domestic and world relationships is now pretty well acknowledged by most commentators, with the feeling that the United States cannot ride on a crest of prosperity so long as the rest of the world is in distress.

Some Favorable Items

Among the favorable items in the national balance sheet recorded at the present time is the comparative steadiness of commodity prices which is taken to mean an end to the depreciation in raw products, the strengthening of the banking structure, with big banks in unusually liquid position, and concerted efforts to balance production with consumption.

Costs are being reduced in all sections of industry, labor is taking its wage adjustment in a spirit of helpfulness, and profits should gradually displace deficits as each department of activity meets its problems with characteristic American energy and acumen.

Not much can be gathered in the way of indications or inference from the usual indices that follow the holidays. Business and trade generally are just beginning to look up after the year-end slackness, accentuated this year by the extreme deflation. So far as the individual industries are concerned, no marked change is noted.

There was the usual seasonal decline in car loadings, down, 94,703 from the holiday week in 1930. Power production in the week ended Jan. 2 of 1,523,652,000 k.w.h. was 4.6 per cent less than the like week a year ago. There was curtailment of oil output, aided by Sunday closing in some fields. Steel operations are recovering sharply from the inventory letdown.

Motor and Railroad Outlook

Automobile operations, while substantially higher for a number of companies where smart demand has appeared for new models, is still awaiting the impetus usually given by the New York Automobile Show, which this year starts today. The trade has been showing hesitation due to reports of a low-priced eight-cylinder car by Ford, which it is said will be offered before long. Nevertheless, Chrysler, Buick, Chevrolet, Auburn and some others are doing better than a year ago.

The railroad situation appears to be improving. Higher rates went into effect Jan. 4 and the expected increase in revenue of $100,000,000 or more will go far to bolster maintenance and repair programs. Carrier management feels a bit more hopeful, too, because of the overruling by the Supreme Court of rate cuts ordered on grain by the Interstate Commerce Commission. With higher rates, lower wages, a more helpful attitude on the part of the Government, all that is needed now is a recovery in industry.

In connection with this is the rapid evolving of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, expected soon to be functioning with a credit fund of $1,500,000,000. Transportation will be one of the first industries aided, and this factor should strengthen railroad stocks and bonds.

Conditions Abroad Clouded

Conditions abroad leave much to be desired. England and the major continental countries, while carrying on at the low rate of activity experienced now for several months, appear to be waiting the settlement of the reparations problem and some international agreement. Great Britain is hopeful of the balancing of the budget and grateful that the public is meeting business difficulties with courage. The pound's internal purchasing power is notably stable.

France is experiencing acutely now the deflation that earlier struck other countries. Unemployment is gaining, with wage cuts announced in coal and textile industries. Federal expenses are rising and revenue is declining. Gold is flowing out rapidly.

The situation in Germany is still acute. The 15 per cent wage cut imposed in the last month has hurt sales. The Government's compulsory price cut measures are meeting with more opposition. The outlook is clouded.

Italy is better off than most other European countries, but business there is dull.

The stock markets of Europe have improved, following the lead of the New York market, which rose vigorously the last three full days of this week. Bonds, too, have gained. Sentiment generally is better.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS UP

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 234,000 bales this week compared with 172,000 in the same week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 4,220,000 bales compared with 4,144,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

DECEMBER POSTAL RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—December postal receipts at 50 selected cities totaled $34,-000,000, off $3,000,161 or 9.35 per cent from December, 1930, compared with $38,332,443 for November. Receipts at residential cities for December were $4,067,823 or $420,150 less than December, 1930, off 7.93 per cent. November receipts at these cities totaled $3,999,136.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alaskan Gold Mines S	13	13
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	37	36½
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	31¾	31
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	39	39
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	86¾	86¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43⅛	42
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69	68¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69¾	69¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	53	52
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '29 ev	106⅝	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106
Amer T&T conv 5s '60	99⅝	97¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	98	97¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89½	89⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	91	91
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71¾	70⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	69	68
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83¼	83½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¼	98¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	75⅛	75½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	91⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78⅝	78⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	84	84
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	46½	46½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91	90½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81¼	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	81	79
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53½	53⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	67⅛	67
Balt & Ohio 5s ct dn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	91	91
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78	78⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¾	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96⅛	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96	95
Boston & Maine 5s '33	89	89
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72⅛	71⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	101¾	101¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	86¼	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102	101¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93½	93⅛
Bush R & P 4½s '57	53½	53
Bush Term con 5s '55	67	67
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	75⅛	75⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75¼	75¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74⅝	74
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	83½	83¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83¾	83¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	94	93¼
Can North deb 7s '40	93¼	93
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	60⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	74	74
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	92	92
Cen Hudson Gas 5½s	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	34	34
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	36	36
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	71
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74¾	74¾
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s	45	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	72	70½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92	92
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¾	100
Ches & O 4½s B	81	80
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	42½	40⅝
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	97
Chicago G I & L 5s '51	14	14¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	55	54
Chicago M&StP 4½s ret E '89	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6¾	9
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39½	38
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43¼	42
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	38	33¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	50	50
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	60	59¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	62	62
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	42½	41
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	99½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	97
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108	108
Chile Copper 5s '47	52½	51¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85¾	85¾
Cin Un T 5s ret	97	96½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	89	88
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80½	80½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	92	92
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	100½	100½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	67½	67½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	77½	75¾
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	77	76½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	32½	32½
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	93¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	99¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21½	21⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	80	80
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1⅝	1⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	26	25
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	39½	39¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90	90
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	63⅞	63⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	54	53
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	43	42
Detroit Ed 5s '33	101	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99½	99½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100½	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s 40	80	79¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	50¾	50¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	69	68
Elec Pow & Lt 5s '70	84¾	84¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	70	70
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	48	46
Erie RR ref 5s '67	44½	42½
Erie RR gen lien	25	25¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44¾	43¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	91	91
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	38	37½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40		31½
Goodrich 6s '47	44¾	44
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68	68
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93½	93
Green May & W Ry ct	5	5
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	71	71
Great Northern 5s '73 C	76	74½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	97	96
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	80	80
Houston Oil 5½s '40	70	66
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58½	57¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	53	52⅜
Hum Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99¾
Illinois Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52½	50¾
Ill Central 4¾s '56	44¼	43⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	70¼	69¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96⅛	96½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	16¾	16¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	76	76
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53	51
Inter Match 5s cv rct '41	57⅝	56
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	54½	54
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51½	50½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	50½	49¾
Inter Rap Transit 5s '32	33	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67	65½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	50	49
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	19½	19½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	51	51
Int Paper 6s '55	32	32
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49¾	47½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54	52½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	51	50
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	62¼	61
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	50	49½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95¾	95¾
Kan City Ce 1st 3s '50	63¾	63¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90	90
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	894
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Kings Co El 4s '49	64	64
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Kresge Foundation 5s '36	89½	89½
Lackedde Gas rfg 5s '34	93¾	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	11¾	11½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	50	50
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	44	44
Lone'n Inc 6s '41	81	79¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42	41
L&N uni 4s '40	84¾	84
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67½	67½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33½	33
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85	85
Meade 6s '45 ww	45¼	45¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100	99
Metro Water 5½s '50	30	28
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	94
Mil El Ry & Lt Int 5½s '61	94	91¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	92	91¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	3¼	3¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	48¾	48¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '75	54	54
Miss Central 5s	76	76
Mo K & T 4½s '78	60	60
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	62¼	62⅛
Mo Pac Ill 5's	4	4
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	37½	36½
Mo Pacific rfg As '65	57¼	56
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	55¼	55
Mo Pacific 5s G '76	55⅝	55
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55	54
Mo Pac 5s I '81	55¼	54⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	37⅝	36
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	13	13
Mobile & O mort 5s '47	17	15⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	71
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89¼	89¾
Nat Steel 5s	74½	74½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101½	100½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	73¾	71¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	30	30
N O T & M 5½s '54	40	39¾
NYCentR 4s '98	81	80
NYCentR gen 3½s '97	73¼	72
NYCentR conv 4s A '56	68	68
NYCentR deb 4s '34	80	80¾
NYCentR 4½s N	71½	71
NYCentR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	71¾	71¼
NYCentR rfg lm 4s 2013	70	70¼
NYCentR cv 6s '35	91	91
NYC L Sl cons 5½s '26	97	97
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	25¾	24½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '75	38	38½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39	39¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '29	39¾	39½
NY Dock Co 5s '39	38	38
NY Edison 5s '44	102	101¾
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	100⅛	100⅛
NY Gas&E&P pur m 4s '49	103	102
NY GE&P 5s '50	103	102
NY N&H deb 4s '54	62	62
NY N&H deb 4s '57	55	54
NY N&H 4½s '67	74½	73½
NY N&H cv 6s '48	82½	82
NY Out & W gen 4s '55	43½	43
NY Out & W rfg 4s '55	48½	48½
NY Railway inc 5s '35	1¾	1¾
NY Railway 5s '42	34	34
NY Susq & West 5s '37	13	13
NY Tel 3s	100⅝	100⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¾	97¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	35	35

	High	Low
NY Wchester & B 4½s '65	36¾	36
Niag Share 6½s '50	92	92
Nor Southern rfg A '61	13½	13½
Nort & W con 4s '96	96¾	96¼
Nort & W 6s	102	102
North Am Co 5s '61	92⅞	92⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	93
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56	56
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	82	81½
Nor Pacific 6s 2047 D	73	72¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	98	98
Ohio Pub Ser 5s B '47	101⅛	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105	105
Otis Steel 6s '41	46	45
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '83	103	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	100¼	100⅛
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	46	44
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	76	73¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	80	80
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90¾	89
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	42
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	96⅝	95½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71⅝	71
Penn Railroad 4½s E '63	73¼	72⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	83	83
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87¼	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77	77
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	92
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅛	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	106	106
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	40	40
Pere Marquette 4s '80	41¼	41⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	52	49¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	85⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86⅛	85¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	87⅛	87¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	44½	43
Phil Railway 4s '27	21¼	21¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	47	47
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60½	59¾
Pitts McKees 1st	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35	33
Pub Sve E&G 4s '81	93¼	93¼
Pub Sve E&G 4½s '67	93⅝	93⅝
Pub Sve E&G 4½s 1970	93⅝	93
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71	71
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	69	68
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	79	79
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	69¼	69½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41	41
Republic Iron& Stl rfg 5½s '53	40	40
Rio G & W col 4s '49	30	31
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	59¾	59¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&R div '33	72	70
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	29
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	21	19¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	34¾	34¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	50	50
St Louis SW con 4s '32	52	50½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	33	32
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	53	53
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	96	96
Seabd AL 6s		5½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '49	44	44
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73	72¾
Shell Union 5s '47	60½	60½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93	93
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	41½	41
Sinclair Cru O Col 7s '37	79¾	79¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¼	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¼	94
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	45	45
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	98¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅛	99¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	75	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	70	69
Southern Pac gen 4s '56	48	46
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64½	63½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	85	83
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	89½	88¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100½	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅝	89⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	25
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	36¼	35¾
Tenn Cen Ry 5s '47	35	35
Tenn Cen Ry 5s	32	32
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	68	68
Texas Corp 5s '44	71½	70½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	64	64
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	65	65
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	46¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25	24
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	82¾	82¾
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	83	83
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅛	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93	91¾
Union Pacific 4s '08	75¼	75
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76¾	76¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	83	81
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	45½	44½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90¾	89¾
Utili Pow & Lt 5½s '47	48	47
Vanadium 5s '41	90	88
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	80
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	79	78
Wabash RR 4½s '39	75	74¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	43	43
Wabash RR 5s D '60	11	11
Walworth 6s '45	25¾	25¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	43½	43¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102¾	101
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	96
Western Maryland 4s '52	55	55
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	83	91¼
Western Pacific 5s '46	43	43
Western Union R E 4½s '50	77	76½
Western Union 5s '51	73	70½
Western Union 4½s '36	87½	87½
Western Union 5s '50	70	70
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	62¾	62¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 5s '49	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	69

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 9	Last Jan 8
3½s '47	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
1st 4¼s '47	98.28	98.22	98.26	99
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	98.30	98.31	99.5
US 3s '55	83.16	83.11	83.14	83.28
US 3½s '49	84.24	84.8	84.8	84.12
US 3¼s '43 Mar	89.16	89.8	89.8	
US 3¼s '43 June	89.24	89	89	
US 3¼s '46	91.16	91.13	91.13	93
US 4s '54	96.16	96.10	96.30	96.21
US 4¼s '52	100.3	99.31	100	100.3

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	31¼	30½
Akershus 5s '63	50¾	50¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	15	15
Antioquia 7s D '45	15	15
Antwerp 6s '58	73	72¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	49¾	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49¾	49¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48	48
Australia 4½s '56	45¾	45½
Australia 5s '55	52	51
Australia 5s '57	51½	51½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	88½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34¾	34¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87	85½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89	89
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96½	95½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97½	97½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	26	26
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	27
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	40	40
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	35	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36½	36½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	20	20
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	13½	13½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¾	18¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22	21
Brisbane 5s '58	36¾	35½
Budapest (City) 8s '62	23½	23½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27¼	27¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	45	44¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	41¾	41¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	21¾	20¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	87¾	87½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	75	74½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91¾	90¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	76½	76½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	16	15¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	30½	30
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14¾	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13¼	13
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13¼	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	13	13
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23½	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27¾	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27	26
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	64½	64½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	9	9
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	7¾	6¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	7¾	6½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	14	14
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	84	84
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69¾	68
Denmark (King) 6s '42	76	76
Duke Price Power 8s '66	71	71
Essen 5s '60	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45½	44½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	49	47
Frankfort 6½s '53	28	28½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¾	111¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114¼	114
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	43	43
German 7s '49	45½	41½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '58	39	39
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	43
Germ Cons Mun 7s 6s '47	32½	32½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	37	37½
Germ Gen Elec 5s '48	38	37½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48	43¾	43
Germ Gov Int 6½s '60	37	33½
Graz 6s '43	24	24
Greek 6s '68	6	6
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	83	82
Hamburg 6s '46	33	33
Hanse 8s '39 ww	77½	77½
Helsingfors 6½s '39	37½	37½
Hungarian Ltd 7½s A '61	27½	27½
Hungary Ltd Mtg 7½s D '61	27	27
Iseder Steel 6s '48	68	68
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	97½
Italy (King) 7s '51	71	71
Jap (Gov) 5½s '65	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	81¼	81
Jugoslavia 8s '56	31	30
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	31	30
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	31	31
Leipzig Trade Fair 7s '53 ww	69	69
Lyons (City) 6s '34	88½	88½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	88½	88½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	78	78
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	41½	41½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	38¾	38¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	34½	34½
Nuremberg (City) 6s '45	34	34
Oriental Dev 6½s '58	50½	50½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	64½	64½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	100½	100
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	83¼	83
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s	96	96½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	9	9
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7¾	6¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7¾	6½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	14	14
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54¾	54¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51½	51
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	64¼	63½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10½	10½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	78¾	78¾
Prussia 6½s '51	33½	33
Queensland (State) 6s '47	30½	30
Rhine

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

QUIMET NAMED TEAM CAPTAIN

Will Lead Walker Cup Golf Players If Matches Are Played This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Francis D. Quimet, United States amateur golf champion, today was named captain of the 1932 United States Walker Cup team, pending decision as to whether the matches would be played this year and the make up of the women's international team was announced at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association.

There being some question as to whether England would send a Walker Cup team here for the matches the rest of the team was not named nor was the place or date set.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former women's United States champion, was formally named captain of the American woman's team which will go abroad in May to meet a team of English women in what is hoped will be a biennial event. A trophy for the competition has been offered by the Misses Harriot and Margaret Curtis, of Boston.

The five members of Mrs. Vare's team will be Miss Helen L. Hicks, United States champion; Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, formerly Mrs. Leona Pressler of California, and Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J. Miss Marion Hollins of Los Angeles and Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit were named as alternates.

The team will sail in May and probably play the matches before the British women's championship at Staunton, Eng., May 30-June 2. Several, if not all of the members of the team, will remain to play in the championship.

Hollywood Adds To Standing Lead

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst	Pts
Hollywood	7	1	1	35	15	15
Los Angeles	4	0	6	40	40	8
Oakland	2	3	4	19	25	7
San Francisco	2	2	4	18	32	6

RESULTS JAN. 2

Hollywood 5, Oakland 2.

RESULT JAN. 4

San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4, overtime.

RESULT JAN. 5

Los Angeles 4, Oakland 2.

RESULT JAN. 7

Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 9—Hollywood defeated Phil Stevens' Oakland champions, Jan. 2, at Hollywood, 5 to 2, by scoring three goals in the third period. Scott and Jake Bond scored for Oakland in the opener. Fast hockey marked the second period and sharp checking kept Hollywood from more than tying on goals by Dunn and Johnson, the latter assisted by Evans. Dunn, Evans from Walker and Johnson scored the other goals.

Jan. 4 at San Francisco, the Rangers defeated Los Angeles, 5 to 4, in an overtime match, by a blue-line shot from Ross Miller's stick. It was Miller's third goal in the evening. The play was fast and furious and left the crowd gasping on many occasions. Irving's Southerners entered the third period leading, 4 to 3, the scores being made by Sande, Pool and Cummings twice. Ralph Ellis of the Rangers tied the score at 4-all at 6m. of the third session. The house was sold out, a record for the season. Another record—not a penalty by Referee Micky Ion.

At Oakland, Jan. 5, the home team lost to Los Angeles, 4 to 2, at the same time allowing the winners to pass the losers in the league standing. Irving, manager of the Angels, shot the only goal of the first period. Fennell to Collins tied the score, but Sande sent the Angels ahead in the second period. A fast pace right to the final bell saw goals by Irving and Pool for the visitors, who were bombarded by the Oaks without avail.

San Francisco lost, 6 to 2, at Hollywood Jan. 7, though their ranks were strengthened by the addition of Vernon Buckles (brother of the Philadelphia wing) and Wilfred "Smokey" Harris, the latter scoring a goal in his first start this season. Coupez, Johnson and Walker each scored twice for Hollywood and played smart combination hockey. The game was marred by rough play, and many penalties.

Joe Smith, scout for the New York Rangers was a spectator at the Hollywood game. He will look over the players in this league before continuing his route to Duluth, Minn., and Regina, Sask.

ALLEN REGAINS LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Benny Allen of Kansas City regained undisputed possession of the lead in the New York State pocket billiard championship yesterday, defeating Tommy Heuston of New York, 125 to 64, for his sixth straight win. Erwin Rudolph of Chicago holds second place with five victories and no defeats. Allen disposed of Heuston in two innings. His high run was 37; Heuston's 24. Marcel Camp of Detroit defeated Oscrie Laurt of Brooklyn, 125 to 99, in 18 innings. Camp had a high run of 36; Laurt one of 29. In the evening Joseph Procita of Cloversville, N. Y., defeated Laurt, 125 to 17, in 7 innings and Andrew Pensi of Philadelphia defeated Heuston, 125 to 8, in 7 innings. High runs were: Procita 58, Laurt 8, Pensi 106, Heuston 8. Pensi's run of 106, an unfinished cluster in the seventh inning, was the best of the tournament.

GREENLEAF LEADS, 1000 TO 670

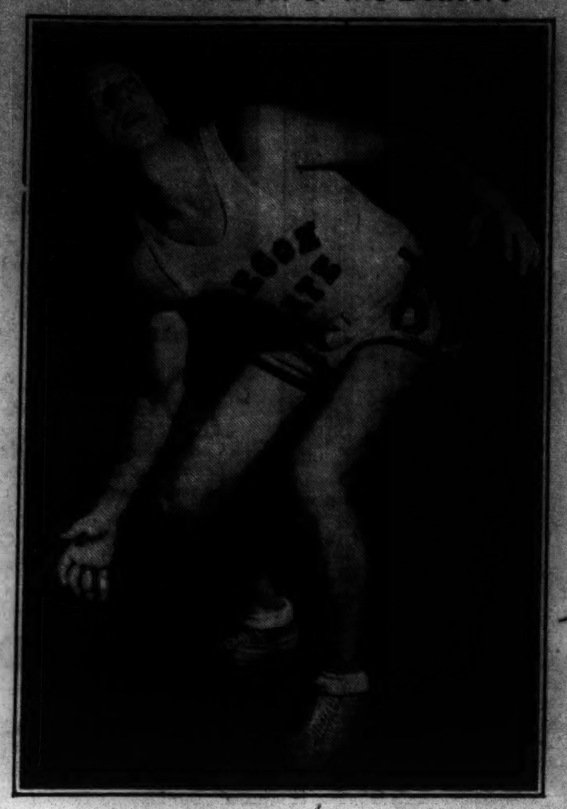
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Continuing his brilliant play to take both of yesterday's blocks by wide margins, E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, today ran his total to more than double that of his opponent, Arthur Wenda of Pawtucket, R. I., in their 1500-point exhibition match. At the end of the tenth block last night Greenleaf led by 1000 to 670. Greenleaf won the afternoon block, 750 to 451 in 11 innings. He had a high run of 60 to 16 for Wenda. The evening block was even quicker finish to the night block, winning, 127 to 7, in seven innings. Greenleaf had a run of 46 in this block, while Wenda made a run of eight, but lost many points through scratches.

PENN ELEVEN ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Stanley J. Sokolis '32, tackle for the past two seasons, yesterday was elected captain of the 1932 football team at the University of Pennsylvania. The announcement was also made of the election of the varsity wrestling team, succeeding Paul O. Shiretz '32.

One of the Best of the Beavers



KENNETH FAGANS '32
Oregon State Agricultural College Basketball Team.

OREGON STATE VICTOR, 26-24

Defeats Champions in Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Opener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 9—Opening the basketball season with a surprise, the Oregon State College defeated the University of Washington, last year's champions, 26 to 24, in a five-minute overtime contest here last night before 7000 persons, the largest crowd ever to attend the season's first game. At half-time the Washington team was in the lead, 16 to 14, but this lead failed to be a large enough margin to outscore the Oregon State quintet.

H. S. Merrill '32 won the contest for the Staters when he tossed his only floor goal of the evening in the extra overtime period. The summary:

OREGON STATE		WASHINGTON
Fagans, lf	rg,	Nelson
Thomas, rf	lg,	Cairney
Lewis, c	c,	Antoncich
Davis, Lenchitsky, lg	rf,	Swygard
Merrill, rg	lf,	Fuller, Lee

Score—Oregon State 26, Washington 24. Goals from floor—Thomas 4, Fagans 4, Davis 2, Merrill and Lewis for Oregon State; Swygard 3, Nelson 3, Antoncich, Cairney, Lee, Fuller for Washington. Goals from foul—Fagans and Merrill for Oregon State; Antoncich 2, Cairney 2 for Washington. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Guy DeJullo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 9—Stanford's Indians opened their Pacific Coast Conference basketball schedule last night, turning back the Bruins of U. C. L. A., 25 to 22, after a thrilling rally in the closing minutes of play.

At half time the score was tied at 14-all, the Bruins assuming a lead of 20 to 18 soon after the opening of the second period. With five minutes to play, T. W. Cordry '33 gave Stanford a two-point lead with a long goal from the floor. Capt. Richard Linthicum '32 sank a basket for the Bruins to tie the score again. A floor goal by E. A. Lacombe '33 and a foul conversion by David Packard '34 gave Stanford the final margin of victory.

Cordry was high-point man for the Indians, with nine points, while Captain Linthicum led the attack of the invaders with eight points. The summary:

STANFORD		U. C. L. A.
Cordry, lf	rg,	Soest, Lemcke
Lacombe, rf	lg,	Brotemarkle
Packard, Doub, c	c,	Rose, Maxwell
Norgard, lg	rf,	Linthicum
Baker, Schnetka, rg	lf,	Pipper

Score—Stanford University 25, U. C. L. A. 22. Goals from floor—Lacombe 4, Cordry 3, Norgard 2 for Stanford; Linthicum 3, Soest 2, Pipper 2, Maxwell, Lemcke, Rose for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Cordry 3, Norgard 2, Packard, Schnetka for Stanford; Linthicum, Pipper for U. C. L. A. Referee—Herb Dana. Umpires—P. O. Blewitt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 9—The fast Idaho quintet hurled a strong challenge for Pacific Coast Conference leadership by downing Oregon, 31 to 26, in the opening Conference game. After A. H. Wicks '33 started the scoring after five minutes of play, the game was "nip and tuck," ending the half, 11 to 10, for Idaho.

With 15 minutes left to play, Idaho lost its center, H. J. Grenier '34, on fouls, as it had lost E. E. Hurley 33. Henry Levoff '32 and C. E. Roberts '33 led the Oregon attack, while D. E. Lacy '33 and Wicks starred for Idaho. The summary:

IDAHO		OREGON
Herman, Hurley, lf	rg,	Robertson
Barrett, rf	lg,	Calkins
Grenier, Aukett, c	c,	Roberts
Lacy, lg		
rf,	Rubenstein, Olinger, Wishard, Watts	
Wicks, Matson, rg	lf,	Levoff

Score—University of Idaho 31, University of Oregon 26. Goals from floor—Wicks 4, Lacy 3, Barrett 2, Herman, Grenier for Idaho; Roberts 4, Levoff 3, Calkins for Oregon. Goals from foul—Grenier 4, Herman, Wicks, Lacy for Idaho; Levoff 4, Roberts 3, Robertson 2, Calkins for Oregon. Referee—Piluso, Portland.

OTTAWA ALL-STARS WIN TWO

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 9 (AP)—Playing their second game in this city in two days, the Ottawa All-Star hockey team defeated a Milanese team by 11 to 0. In the first fixture the tourists won by five goals.

DAVE HARRIS SIGNS

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 9 (AP)—Dave Harris, Washington Senators' outfielder, yesterday said he had signed his contract for 1932 at the same amount he received last year. He did not disclose the fig-

Guest at Top Of Indoor Polo List

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Winston F. C. Guest, the former Yale polo star and now a United States international, is again placed at the top of the indoor ranking list with a handicap of 10 goals. While those who rank the outdoor players had just reduced his outdoor handicap, the indoor authorities regard him as fully as good as last year.

There were, however, a number of changes in the handicap rating as given out recently. The biggest change was made in the case of Lawrence A. Baldwin '33 of Yale University, who has been jumped from a handicap of two goals to one of six. Another Yale man to receive a higher rating was James P. Mills '32, who is raised from six to eight. Gerard S. Smith of Brooklyn and Lieut. McDonald Jones, U. S. A., retained their 1931 rankings at 9 goals each. Cyril R. Harrison still holds his eight-goal handicap and is bracketed with Mills of Yale.

Indoor polo is rapidly gaining in favor as evidenced by the fact that seven new clubs have been admitted to membership in the association. It is also interesting to note that another famous internationalist has joined the ranks of the indoor players. He is Capt. Chandler A. Wilkinson of Fort Sheridan Club of Illinois. He has been given a rating of four goals. He served as a spare on the United States international team of 1928. The new clubs which have joined the association are: First Cleveland Cavalry Club of Cleveland, Ohio; Cedar Hills Farm Club of Huntington, L. I.; Circle Polo Club of Brooklyn; Red Bank Polo Club of New Jersey; Clermon Polo Club, and Eglinton Hunt Club of Toronto, Ont.

The association plans to hold the usual open intercollegiate, interscholastic and A. B. C. and D. class championship tournaments in New York City during the latter part of March and the early part of April. Play will be held in the Squadron A Armory in Manhattan and the Squadron C Armory in Brooklyn.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 15, Tulane 10.
Arkansas 24, Texas 21.
Auburn 41, Birmingham-Southern 23.
Bucknell 35, Western Maryland 32.
Buffalo 31, Clarkson 21.
Butler 27, Central Normal 19.
Carleton 41, Iowa Teachers 16.
C.-H. A. C. 39, Georgetown 28.
Cornell 24, Coe 20.
Creighton 35, Washington 28.
Cotner 15, Nebraska Wesleyan 14.
De Pauw (R.) 28, Oakland City 20.
De Pauw 30, Ohio U. 15.
De Paul 37, St. Thomas 14.
Duke 23, Wake Forest 16.
Eureka 39, Shurtleff 36.
Evansville 29, Indiana State T. 25.
Georgia 38, Chattanooga 24.
Grove City 22, Westminster 22.
Hanover 30, Anderson 9.
Idaho 31, Oregon 26.
Indiana Central 23, Earlham 21.
Johns Hopkins 30, Long Island 24.
Juniata 32, Elizabeth T. 27.
La. State 44, Southwestern La. 23.
Lebanon Valley 33, Susquehanna 16.
Luther 30, Buena Vista 29.
Manhattan 22, New York A. C. 20.
Michigan State 17, Western Reserve 15.
Millikin 33, Eastern Illinois T. 30.
M. P. Teachers 26, Detroit C. C. 17.
Nebraska 28, Iowa State 24.
North Dakota 33, Morningside 12.
Oregon State 26, Washington 24.
Parris Island 34, Bowdoin S. C. 13.
Parsons 37, Columbia (Dubuque) 19.
Penn 25, Simpson 21.
Platteville 35, Milwaukee Teachers 27.
Pratt 25, Delaware 19.
S. D. Mines 19, Chadron Normal 15.
South Carolina 31, Clemson 23.
Stanford 25, U. C. L. A. 22.
Stetson 29, Citadel 24.
Superior Teachers 37, Marquette T. 32.
St. John's 22, Washington & Lee 17.
St. Olaf 30, Augsburg 24.
St. Thomas 31, St. Joseph's 18.
St. Viator 24, Illinois Wesleyan 22.
Tulsa 29, Grinnell 23.
Wayne Teachers 47, Nebraska (B) 37.
W. K. Teachers 39, Union 18.
Wesleyan 38, Brown 36.
Western State 29, Loyola 12.
Winona Teachers 28, Rochester 23.
Y. M. C. A. College 36, Chicago N. S. 19.

ARENA DEDICATION JAN. 16

By the Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 9 — The $220,000 indoor arena for the Winter Olympics here next month will be formally dedicated and officially opened on Jan. 16. The dedicatory address will be made by Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, who was in charge of the American delegation at the Winter Olympics at St. Moritz, Swits., in 1928. Other speakers will be Dr. Godfrey Dewey, president of the Winter Olympic Games committee, and Senator Warren T. Thayer, chairman of the New York State Olympic Games Commission.

"RUPPERT STADIUM" AT NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Newark International League team will play its home games in 1932 in "Ruppert Stadium," "Bear's Stadium," as the field previously has been known, has been renamed "Ruppert Stadium" in honor of Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees and recent purchaser of the Newark Club.

GREEN FACES HARD SCHEDULE

Coach Hazelton Has Fairly Good Prospects—E. S. Smith Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 9—The Dartmouth College swimming team has fairly good prospects this year according to Sidney C. Hazelton '09, head coach, and although Dartmouth is not a member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association any longer, the Green has drawn up a hard schedule.

Dartmouth was forced to withdraw from the I. S. A., with Princeton University, last year when these two institutions gave up water polo as a sport which is required under the association rules.

The Dartmouth team is captained by Edmund S. Smith '32, whose specialty is the 100-yard freestyle event. Smith has also swum on the relay team for two years and is a co-sharer of the college record.

Several veterans return for another year of competition, and this number is augmented by prospects from the freshman team of last year which went through its season undefeated in the first recognized year of the sport.

Veteran Divers

The diving events find two men who, have competed in the past. Kenneth B. Weeman '33, who also plays varsity baseball, showed up very well as a specialty performer in the dives, and he was assisted by Robert C. Hosmer Jr. '32, who has competed for two years. Both men are expected to score points in nearly every meet. The sophomore representative in this event is Walter Arnold '34, who was undefeated as a freshman diver last year. Stephen C. Meigher '34 is also listed as a diver.

Two seniors share honors in the breaststroke event. Gilbert S. Thatford '32 and Michael H. Cardozo '32 have rounded out two years of competition, and the former is slightly the better man on time records. A third senior, John F. Barry Jr. '32 finished after Cardozo and Thatford in recent time trials. Robert L. Wildman '34 is the sophomore representative in this event.

James Prescott '34, a new man, finished first in the backstroke time trials. Donald A. Murray '33 and Robert L. Harrison '32 followed in that order, and while none of these men is a veteran, all three looked well in the trials.

James A. Ballard Jr. '34, outstanding on the freshman team in the 100-yard and 440-yard freestyle events, carried on his ability on the varsity. He placed second to Captain Smith in the former event and won the latter. The 100-yard event found Richard W. Banfield '34, Robert Doscher '33, Roger L. Fosdick '34, Robert R. Goecke '34 and William H. King '33 also on the list.

Two sophomores, Lincoln Daniels '34 and Lewis A. Green '34 tied for first place in the 220-yard trials, with veteran material lacking for this distance, although it is expected that Captain Smith will be able to double up in this event. Jackson H. Taft '33 and John R. Kingsland '32 placed in the 50-yard freestyle event.

Weak in the 440 Freestyle

The 440-yard freestyle, hurt by the loss of Walter Birnie '31, the college record holder, and Charles Babbitt '31, another good performer, will need a great deal of attention from Coach Hazelton. Ballard, who is outstanding, and another sophomore, William W. Leveen '34, carry on the assignment together at present.

The freshman material this year is promising, and the first-year men will also work under Coach Hazelton and will be used against the varsity in the time trials.

The Dartmouth schedule is as follows:

Jan. 30—Springfield College at Hanover.
Feb. 5—Syracuse University at Hanover; 11—Columbia University at New York; 13—Princeton University at Princeton; 18—Yale University at New Haven; 20—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 27—Harvard University at Hanover.
March 5—Brown University at Hanover; 18-19—Intercollegiates at Annapolis, Md.

HOCKEY NOTES

ALTHOUGH Rangers ended a nondefeat string of games at 11 when defeated by Montreal Maroons, the Bruins, who started a similar string the same night, Dec. 19, have reached 16, including the tie with Detroit, 4 to 0. Rangers won eight and tied three, whereas the Bruins won only three and tied seven.

The seven ties the Bruins have for this season are more than they recorded in any one previous entire season, excepting 1927-28, when they had 11. Bruins and Americans each have played nine overtime games, the former having seven in their last 10 games, all ties, and the last three in succession.

Rangers, incidentally, have lost only three games of 20 played, but two of the defeats have been on home ice.

The manager and members of the Canadiens Hockey Club were given a banquet Tuesday night at the Reform Club in Montreal by Louis Letourneau, a former director.

Winnipeg's Allan Cup hockey champions, who will represent Canada in the Olympic winter sports, were termed the "scoreless wonders" by Conny Smythe, Toronto Maple Leaf manager.

Canada has always won the Olympic hockey title and with one picked team sometimes braced by an extra star or so, whereas the United States usually assembled an all-star aggregation. Canada's plan would seem the better, but apparently the United States again plans an all-star affair.

Had President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League fined C. F. Adams of the Boston Bruins a couple of hundred dollars or so for the exhibition of defensive hockey by the Bruins to illustrate to New York American fans the way their team is supposed to play in Boston, and then donated the money to some worthy cause, he would have accomplished something. A nominal fine would not have bothered Mr. Adams, since his sole purpose was to show Americans style of play and, since Calder viewed the game himself, he could have secured considerable favorable publicity for the league instead of the unfavorable aftermath now going the rounds.

San Francisco and Los Angeles contributed a season record the past week by playing through an overtime hockey game without penalty. Mickey Ion blew his whistle for nine infractions of rules only, but none of penalty nature.

The Boston Bruin management has signed Donie Weir, defense man of the Montreal A. A. A. of the senior group and Northern Electric of the Railway League. Weir probably will make his debut with the Bruin Cubs under Eddie Powers. Others of the M. A. A. team being sought are Walter Harnett, left winger, and Neville, another star of the team.

POWERFUL FIVE AT PRINCETON

Tigers Revealed Strength by Defeating Columbia in Opening Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9—Prospects were enormously increased for a successful basketball season for Princeton University by the success of the team in its initial appearance in the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship race at New York on Wednesday, when the champions for the past two years, Columbia University, were defeated by the Tiger squad.

The team had been successful in its preliminary games, but that left it doubtful whether the opposition had been sufficient to raise the five and the relief men to the standard necessary for victory in the harder struggles to follow. But the performance of Capt. Lloyd E. Rosenbaum '32 and his team mates in the Morningside Gymnasium offered convincing proof that both the first and second strings are ready for the campaign.

Out of the preliminary games have come several shifts in position which proved effective in the Columbia game. This was especially true on th defensive side. While Captain Rosenbaum is a fixture on defense, playing at left guard, his associate is now Jere W. Lord Jr. '32, hitherto listed as a forward. Lord was extremely effective on long-distance shots for goals, as well as passing, and when relieved, Harry S. Bignall '33, also originally a forward, and Charles B. Ceppi '34, filled in well. Other players on the guard list include Robert A. Bessire '32, Lee L. Bixler '32, Thomas A. Craig '34, and Fred R. Peterson '34.

Karl H. Larsen '34, is the outstanding player at center, and John W. Robinson '32, is now his relief man, moved over from a forward position. John E. Seibert '34, originally picked for a center, is now a star among the forwards. Other candidates for center include Wilmer W. Gosnell '34, and several others now listed for forward places.

The transfer of Seibert has filled the right forward position with fine effect, and his immediate relief men, Willard C. Goodpasture '32, and Robert K. Willett '34, are also valuable members of the attacking squad. Roy K. Fairman '34, is another newcomer of great promise, and now has possession of the starting place at left forward, with Geoffrey W. Helm '33, and James W. Samuels '34, next in order. Others listed in the squad, with several trying for both forward and center, include John F. Bakes '34, Millard E. Draudt '34, Peter C. Fortune '33 and Donald H. Halsey '32, with the former pair held back by their duties as backfield players on the football team, and likely to see service before the season ends.

The team will entertain Cornell in its next game, also in the championship series, and then will play only two more contests before the start of the examination period a week later. Games outside of the intercollegiate series will include visits from Lehigh, Gettysburg, LaSalle, Carnegie Tech, and Lafayette, and a visit to New Brunswick to encounter Rutgers. The complete schedule for the balance of the season is as follows:

Feb. 9—Cornell at Princeton; 13—Lehigh at Princeton (afternoon); 16—Dartmouth at Hanover.
Feb. 4—Gettysburg at Princeton; 6—LaSalle at Princeton; 9—Yale at Princeton; 13—Cornell at Ithaca; 17—Pennsylvania at Princeton; 22—Yale at New Haven; 24—Carnegie Tech at Princeton; 27—Columbia at Princeton.
March 1—Lafayette at Princeton; 4—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 7—Dartmouth at Princeton; 12—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

TWO TEAMS DIVIDE IN SCORING HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 9—Los Angeles and Hollywood players are leading with the first seven places in the California Hockey League individual scoring list. The leaders follow:

Player	Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
D. Cummings, Los Angeles		15	1	19
Pool, Los Angeles		10	4	14
Johnson, Hollywood		9	5	14
Evans, Hollywood		6	6	12
Coupes, Hollywood		8	3	11
Dunn, Hollywood		7	2	9
Irving, Los Angeles		5	4	9
J. R. Miller, San Francisco		5	2	7
Yokes, San Francisco		4	2	6
O. Bond, Oakland		3	2	5
Burke, Los Angeles		1	4	5

APPLEBY INCREASES LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Edgar T. Appleby, defending champion, increased his margin over Ray Fessenden of Madison, Wis., last night in their 500-point challenge match for the national amateur 18.2 balkline billiards crown. Appleby won the second block last night, 300 to 229, and gained a lead of 600 to 421. Although Appleby failed on two occasions to drive the balls out of balk, Fessenden failed to display his best form and seldom threatened the champion's lead. Appleby made the high run of the block, 38, in the fourteenth inning, while Fessenden ran 33 in the ninth.

OLYMPIC TRIALS POSTPONED

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—Because of mild weather and poor ice conditions, the final American Olympic speed skating trysouts, scheduled here tomorrow, have been postponed a week and will be held at Albany, Jan. 16-17, in conjunction with the New York State championships. The tryouts were called off by William Taylor, Olympic coach, after weather reports indicated little likelihood of improvement in conditions by tomorrow.

WESLEYAN ELECTS SNYDER

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—John Snyder '33 of Albany, N. Y., was elected captain of the Wesleyan University cross-country team last night by the letter men. Snyder won a letter in the last year and has been a member of the cross-country team for two years.

SPORTS INDIAN

RISE, FALL, AND ANTICIPATED RISE OF INDIAN LAWN TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

INDIAN lawn tennis has been passing through a very lean period for the last five years, both from the standpoint of players and as regards energy in organization; but it seems that brighter times lie not so far ahead. From 1921 to 1926, India entered for the Davis Cup team tournament each year, and, as a newcomer to international tennis, performed with satisfactory consistency. In 1921, the Indians defeated France in Paris (the French players having previously booked their passages to the United States), only to lose the final to Japan in America. The Indian team then consisted of Mohammed Sleem, whom William T. Tilden 2d is said to have once acclaimed the best handicap player in the world; S. M. Jacob, L. S. Deane, and Dr. A. H. Fyzee.

Few young players came along directly after the war, and 1924 found Sleem, Jacob and Fyzee still in the team which lost to France in the semifinal at the Racing Club de France. The entry for the Olympic Games at Colombes Stadium that year was enormous, but out of India's team of 11 the veterans did very well, and the young university players acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Jacob lost to Jean Borotra, France, in the quarterfinals, after leading him by one set to love and 4—1; Sleem went down to Vincent Richards, U. S. A., in the previous round in a five-set match which lasted nearly three hours under a fierce sun. It was one of the tensest struggles ever seen.

Veterans Drop Out, Causing Slump

Then came the slump. Sleem had to concentrate on his professional practice as a barrister—very shortly he is expected to become a Muhammedan judge of the Punjab High Court. Jacob retired the next year, after some trouble with the English lawn tennis authorities over expenses in an unauthorized match. Dr. Fyzee, another veteran, fell out of international play and devoted himself to his practice in Birmingham. Deane was the same age, and he signalized his departure by beating Okamato, a Japanese Davis Cup player, in Calcutta, thus winning for the United Provinces the interprovincial championship of India. Two or three young players from Oxford and Cambridge Universities promised well, but were soon absorbed in business life in India. C. P. Ramaswami was really brilliant, but after two meteoric seasons in Europe, he, too, turned to law, and nowadays he takes more interest in cricket than in lawn tennis.

There was then an almost complete blank, so blank indeed that for some years the All-India Lawn Tennis Association could not find an outstanding young player to send to Europe for experience, in accordance with settled policy. One reason for this dearth, curiously enough, was that the majority of young players tried to copy Sleem's baseline game, which needs cleverness, court craft, and fleetness of foot beyond the average. Few players have had such remarkable power of anticipation as Sleem had to aid him to victory with pat-ball returns of varying length, pace and trajectory in the center of the court, and fierce winners down the side lines. But youthful India would not believe it, and it was left to Sleem himself to tell his emulators that his game should not be copied, and that it was unlikely to succeed against the intensive methods of western cracks.

Break Away From Sleem Tradition

Gradually young players began to break away from the Sleem tradition and develop along western lines, and, at last, it is possible to see the making of another international team to represent India. Looking back now, it seems rather unfortunate that in 1926 the headquarters of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association was transferred to Calcutta from Delhi, for it has been rather swallowed up in the immensity of the Second City in the Empire; but efforts are now being made to stir energy and enterprise. The visit to India of a French team, headed by Henri Cochet, in the winter of 1929-30 proved a great stimulus, and when a very young Punjab University player named Madan Mohan (now at Cambridge University) beat Pierre Landry, young players began to take courage unto themselves. Then last winter, again through the instrumentality of the Calcutta South Club, there was a visit from the International Club of Britain, captained by A. Wallis Myers, the well-known tennis journalist. On this occasion, in Delhi, another young player named Ahad Hussain beat G. P. Hughes and J. S. Olliff, British Davis Cup players.

There are at least half a dozen young players of approximately the same high standard in India today, and two or three in England; but they need experience of international matches and climatic conditions which they cannot obtain in India. It has been uphill work, but at last these young players are beginning to challenge the supremacy of Sleem, who, at the age of 38, is still the best player in India. Two or three times they have beaten him, and he tells the writer that 1932 will be his last year of international lawn tennis.

It was hoped in India that lawn tennis would be reintroduced as an Olympic event at the Los Angeles Games next year. If it had been included, a team of young players, with Sleem in charge, would have been sent from India to the United States. It may be taken for granted that India will once more challenge for the Davis Cup in 1932 and will be fully represented at Wimbledon. Indeed, now that the quality and quantity of talent available are steadily rising, India expects to challenge regularly, so far as funds meet the very heavy cost of team transport.

It has been arranged for the Japanese Davis Cup team to visit India this winter, which will provide preliminary practice, and negotiations have been in progress for the visit of a strong Italian team. Sleem himself sails for England in April next. He will have with him two veteran Davis Cup players, Jagat Mohan Lal and A. C. Gupta, who are proceeding to Europe privately, and at least two of the rising generation. So Indian lawn tennis, after a rise and a fall, is confidently expected to rise again in the very near future.

NEBRASKA SCORES VICTORY ON COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 9—Iowa State College lost to a weaker University of Nebraska basketball team here last night, 28 to 24. Capt. R. C. Roadcap '32 of Iowa State watched the game from the bench and V. T. Jones '34, R. L. Thomson '33 and R. M. Rieke '32 were off form on account of mishaps.

G. S. Koster '32 starred at guard for the winners and it was his quick diagnosing of the losers' plays that gave the Cornhuskers their victory. R. C. Hawks '32 was outstanding for the losers, scoring eight points. The game was close throughout and Nebraska won on free throws in the last quarter. The summary:

NEBRASKA		IOWA STATE
Henrion, lf	rg,	Rieke, Templeton
Lunney, rf	lg,	Hawks, Holmes
Hartley, c	c,	Heitman
Koster, lg	rf,	Jones, Ludwig
Mason, rg	lf,	Thomson, Levine

Score—University of Nebraska 28, Iowa State College 24. Goals from floor—Lunney 3, Henrion 2, Hartley 2, Koster 2, Mason for Nebraska; Hawks 4, Thomson 2, Heitman, Ludwig, Rieke for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Henrion 4, Mason 2, Hartley, Koster for Nebraska; Rieke 3, Heitman, Templeton, Holmes for Iowa State. Official—E. E. Hess, Kansas City.

SUMMERS WINS TITLE AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—John L. Summers of Boston, is once more the professional squash racquets champion of the United States. He captured the title yesterday at the Downtown Athletic Club, defeating D. Daniel Martella of Wilmington, Del., in the final round in straight games, scored at 15—8, 15—9, 15—11. He was using his round-the-court shots with great effect, and his getting was also far superior to the play of Martella.

CAPTAIN JONES ASSIGNED TO L. S. U.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The assignment of Capt. Lawrence M. (Dif) Jones, former football coach at the United States Military Academy, to the Louisiana State University "for student training work" was announced yesterday by the War Department. It is understood Captain Jones will become head coach of football at L. S. U., with Burt Ingwersen, former University of Iowa coach, as assistant.

CLYDE MARTIN SQUASH TENNIS

Younger Element Continues to Display the Best Play in Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The younger element in squash tennis continued to display the best tennis in the second-round play of the annual Clyde Martin invitation tourney of the Yale Club, played yesterday. Of the 10 seeded players, eight survived, and the two players eliminated were put out by young players coming up recently in the game. Arnold Wood Jr. of the Princeton Club defeated R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club in one surprise result, while Gavin Brackenridge, former champion of the Princeton Club, fell a victim to the activity of Patrick J. Cohalan of the New York Athletic Club champion team after a three-game battle.

The best battle of the day brought Frank Barry Ryan Jr. of the Yale Club, against Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club. Both are newcomers of great promise, and the battle was closely fought all the way through. Hynson ran up a lead in the first game, by his low slants, and held it in spite of a rally by Ryan, to win at 15—10. In the second game the result was exactly reversed, with Ryan leading all the way, in spite of a late rally by Hynson. Ryan was in the lead for the greater part of the final game, though by slight margins, until Hynson caught him when the Yale man was within a point of victory several times, and won the three extra points after half a dozen innings. The score was 15—10, 11—15, 17—15 in favor of Hynson.

Both Fillmore V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, former champion, and Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, also a former titleholder, received defaults in their second round matches, while Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, the national champion, and Dr. Harold R. Mixsell, veteran champion, won their matches with ease. The other seeded players also won without trouble. The summary:

CLYDE MARTIN MEMORIAL INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Second Round

Harry F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—5.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—13, 15—12.

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—13.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated P. F. A. Cleverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—7.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Frank M. Loughman, N. Y. A. C., 15—9, 15—8.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, N. Y. A. C., 15—12, 15—7.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, won from W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, by default.

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, won from C. J. MacClure, Yale Club, by default.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated P. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 11—15, 17—15.

H. M. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 9—15, 15—10, 15—5.

R. H. Boutter, Columbia U. C., defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—13, 15—13.

F. R. Lanigan, Crescent A. C., defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—7.

Gardner Hixon, Columbia U. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—12, 15—13.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—7.

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—2, 15—3.

TEAMS BATTLE FOR TOP PLACE TONIGHT

Philadelphia Arrows, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, and the Bruin Cubs, tied for second place with Bronx Tigers, and only one point back of the Arrows, meet at the Boston Garden tonight in their fourth contest this season, with the Arrows having won two games on Philadelphia ice and the Cubs having won the only game played at the Garden.

If the Cubs win tonight they will take first place in the league standing, although the Arrows would have a chance to regain their place by a victory tomorrow night in New Haven. Only one change of note has taken place in the Arrow lineup. Frock Lowrey, brother of Jerry, Chicago Black Hawk player, has been signed to replace Jean Pusie, who has been released, since the last appearance of the team here.

In an attempt to strengthen the Cubs and at the same time bring along future players for the Bruins, Manager Art Ross has signed a Motreal amateur by the name of Donie Weir, defenseman for the Montreal A. A. A. and Northern Electrics, who it is claimed was formerly on the Montreal Maroon reserve list. He may appear in the Cub game t

The DISK MAKERS

Recently we were accosted by a fellow worker who wanted to buy a radio set. Despite these days of cheap sets whose poor tone quality makes listening anathema to more sensitive ears, our friend was prepared to pay a good price. He was wearily resigned to the seas of advertising on the air in order to listen to some of the really good things on the radio. His musical tastes coincided with ours. Then we told him that he ought to buy a combination radio and phonograph set. This friend had an old talking machine and it was filled with equally old records. No, he could not "see" two phonographs in the house. Then we patiently explained electrically-cut records to him. Believe it or not, with apologies to Mr. Ripley, our friend had never known that electrically-cut records exist. He had missed this vast field of quality entertainment and, unfortunately, he represents probably 99 per cent of the listening public.

The advantages of modern phonograph records have never been thoroughly "sold" to the public. And now that slow-playing disks have been presented under the title of "program transcriptions," the public has vaguely linked them with "electrical transcriptions," a familiar radio term.

While "electrical transcriptions" are generally unplayable outside the studio, their long-playing feature has been adapted for use in the home. If the prospective buyer knew that combination radio-phonographs now play records comparing fully in quality with the best network programs, that long-playing disks do not have to be changed any oftener than one tunes to another radio program, that automatic record-changing equipment makes it possible to have concerts hours long, without advertising, there would be a general exodus to recordings.

The possibilities of long-playing disks have only been scratched. For instance, we heard the Astaires, principals of a popular Broadway show, surrounded by all the music from their show, also an entire symphony by Mr. Stokowski's excellent Philadelphia Orchestra interrupted but once, and that between the movements of the symphony.

Now let us put music aside for a moment. Why could not the great classics of the drama, spoken by masters, be recorded, making a list comparable to more expensive music recordings today? The "popular list" could contain present-day drama of transient fame. The light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan exist today as extremely reduced versions containing only music. If we only had the DeWolf Hopper unconventional version of "The Mikado" to laugh over as we heard it several years ago!

We originally began this discussion by backing up from radio into its predecessor the phonograph. Curiously enough, that technique has been employed by the Grigsby-Grunow Company, makers of "Majestic" sets, in their purchase of the Columbia Phonograph Company. Each music store selling Columbia records has now become a potential radio dealer. The Radio Corporation of America several years ago began looking around for more sets in which to place its tubes. It cast an eye on the powerful Victor Company. Then came the year in which the newcomer, radio, cut into phonograph sales tremendously. The RCA merged with the Victor Company, put a radio set in with the electrical phonograph and went into the recording business. With radio companies putting their extra stock millions into the recording business, one should look more carefully into the possibilities of the combination radio set and electrical phonograph.

Popular Music

Apropos of our discussion of the close tie-up between radio and the phonograph we received the following "Hit of the Week" disks this week:

"When Its Sleepy Time Down South" and "Sailing," played by Phil Spitalny's Music, vocal choruses by Helen Rowland; "River, Stay 'Way From My Door" and "Some of These Days," played by Erno Rapee's Orchestra, vocal choruses by Helen Rowland; two 10-inch records, 75 cents each.

The first selection is easily the best of the four and is played carefully and quietly, leaving us with the feeling that though the record cost only 75 cents the number is not a 15-cent version. "Sailing," the coupling number, is not a happy choice, and is hurriedly played as though the musicians knew there was not much space left. Both Mr. Spitalny and the soloist have attained their chief fame through the radio.

The last two selections are a much better coupling. The last number is what popular musicians call an "anthem" and has a slow chorus served up in best Sophie Tucker style. Erno Rapee is a former conductor for "Roxy," was director of music for a Hollywood company, and is now hearc several times a week on commercial radio programs. A. D. H.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Comedy sketch.
5:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 NBC, Pontiac Program; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Marie Dressler; Jeanette MacDonald.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Vaipan Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. E. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
5:30 Bay State Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Mayflower Ensemble.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter; "You'll Never Know."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Sara, Le and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review; news.
11:25 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Th Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "The Melody Mart."
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Rein and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Humorous Comments on the News." Fred Landis.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Romantic Highlights in Music."
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stevarrson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Charm Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Marian Hardy's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Biltmore orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Minister of Finland.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Crystal Quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:45 Irene Beasley; "The Four Clubmen."
10:00 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:15 CBS, Chicago Variety Show.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's orchestra; baritone.
10:45 Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Don Redman's orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WRDE, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Album of Dreams."
5:45 Evening Musicale.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 10

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:30 p.m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 Miller System of Correct English.
1:45 NBC, Armour Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Cosmopolitan Ensemble.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Florshein Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 Lily Pons, soprano.
6:30 NBC, National Advisory Council.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news Radios.
8:00 Twenty Concert Band.
8:30 Studio announcements; news.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Rights of Enchantment."
10:15 "Flonzaley Orchestra," orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Bess Putter's neighbors.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

12:30 p. m.—NBC, Balkan Mountain Music.
1:00 NBC, Sentinels of the Ensemble.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
3:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Bradford organ.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:30 Unitarian Hour; service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Rogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 vocalist; Dedham Plymouth Colony."
6:45 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
7:00 NBC, Willys-Overland Orchestra.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers.
8:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Pastorale" musicale.
2:30 Shepherd Dancespators; soloists.
3:00 Peoples Choral Union.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Vagabond Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Radio Party featuring stars from "Three Little Girls."
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvanians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Pisk University Chorus; spirituals.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Theater orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Frank Ryan, reporter.
11:30 Studio announcements; news.
11:45 Organ recital.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:30 p. m.—CBS, Program from London.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.
5:00 Organ and soloist.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Guiss Memorial.
7:00 Fremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Soloist and accordion.
8:45 Melody Mirror; organ and soloist.
9:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 Zampoulas Instrumentalists.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:30 CBS, California Melodies.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and Musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:01 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:46 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 CBS, "Hello Europe."

PERU-EUROPE AIR LINK

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—Permission has been granted to the Compagnie Generale Aeropostale, a French air line, to transport printed matter and commercial samples between this country and Europe. The Aeropostale operates an air mail and express service between Paris and the east coast of South America.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JAN. 11-17

MONDAY, JAN. 11

"Hello Europe" is a friendly gesture. You can't mistake its meaning. America, long on the receiving end of European programs, will now send some radio Americana weekly to Europe under the above salutation. England, France, Italy, Vienna, Prague and Budapest, will listen to Columbia offerings ranging from the Boswell Sisters to the Columbia Symphony Orchestra from 4:15 to 5:15.

Jerome Kern makes one of his rare appearances on the radio when General Motors parades through New York State. True stories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, written by T. Morris Longstreth, official biographer of the force, will be heard in a new dramatic series, "With Canada's Mounted," at 10 over WJZ this evening.

"El Caballero," an original radio operetta, will have its premiere over the WEAF chain at 10:30.

8-8:30—Contented Program. Male quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-8:15—The Bath Club. Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra. Daily. CBS to KMBC.
8-8:30—Sesonyland Sketch. "The Twelfth Guest." NBC—WEAF to WREN.
8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "New York." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
11:15-11:30—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Monday and Wednesday. CBS to KDYL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12

There are any amount of conjectures about political motives when possible Presidential candidates are discussed. Put your own upon Frazier Hunt's biographical sketch of Mr. Newton D. Baker at 9:30 over WJZ.

8-8:30—Voters' Service. "1932 in Congress." NBC—WJZ Chain.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Musical Album. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Celia Brans; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Tues., Thurs., Fri. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13

Victor Herbert leads the list of composers on the networks tonight. Medford offers an entire program of his music and the Jack Frost period has two selections. Gilbert and Sullivan follow when Sousa's Band reviews the "Pirates of Penzance" and Columbia's light opera group reviews the first act of "The Mikado" for the Dixie network.

8-8:30—"Big Time." Sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Mellow Chariots. Trio; organ; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. "The Mikado." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobilgil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—David Guion and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14

The Arco Dramatic Musicale, by circumstance or design, has anticipated the next Philadelphia Orchestra concert at the end of this week. Mr. Stokowski promised us more Wagner, so we find Arco doing an all-Lohengrin program. Probably the best-known excerpt from that opera is the "Introduction to Act. 3."

"Victory Dinners" are a political party's equivalent to college rallies on the night before the big game. Tonight at 9:15 the Democratic Party sounds the "keynote" for the "big game" of the Presidency at a dinner in New York City. From this note Democracy's orators will get the tune for the national campaign.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Helen Gahagan, soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Wagner program. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Victory dinner speeches of Democratic National Committee. CBS to KLZ.
9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15

King Winter starts the roll call of the Olympic Games at Lake Placid this year. Most thrilling of winter Olympic sports is bobsledding. Ted Husing, CBS announcer, stationed at an excellent vantage point, will let us ride by proxy down Mt. Van Hoevenburg when the United States bobsled teams dash down the run with its vertically banked turns. Be ready to jump on at 11:15 this morning, 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Benno Rabinoff, violinist, is soloist of the NBC Artists Service period at 10. At 10:30 the RKO Theater of the Air goes aboard the new steamship Mariposa of the Matson Line at her New York pier.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time." news sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Tocsha Seidel; "Street Singer"; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Lee Reisman's Orchestra. Dennis King, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Farmers' Program. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—NBC, Artists Service Program. Benno Rabinoff; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Cafe Budapest." Gypsy music. CBS.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16

Excerpts from "Tristan" and from all four of the music-dramas comprising the "Ring of the Nibelungs" make up the all-Wagner program of Leopold Stokowski, conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra and well-known soloists from the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, in the Philco program tonight at 8:15.

Hank Simmons has gone from the air. Raymond Knight and his band of "Cuckoos" have now left their 10:15 period and are putting on pinafores, breeches and half-hose for a new children's period at 5:30 over the WEAF chain.

Oberlin, that most musical of colleges in Ohio, will feature all of its musical clubs on its second annual broadcast over the nation-wide Columbia network at midnight.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-10—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Leopold Stokowski, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Chicago Civic Opera Company. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:15—Waldorf Radio Forum. CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17

For today we advise: "My Impressions of America," by Miss Viola Brothers, author of "Grand Hotel," from Berlin, CBS, 12:30; Brahms's "Symphony No. 2" in NBC Symphonic Hour, conducted by Walter Damrosch, WJZ, 1:15; radio début of Bruno Walter conducting New York Philharmonic-Symphony in Handel's "Concerto Grosso," Haydn's "Symphony No. 19" and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," CBS, 3; Richard Crooks, tenor, in Home Circle, WEAF, 8:30; Eddie Cantor and George Jessel, comedians and cronies, WEAF, 8; continuation of concert recital and Scarlatti items, by Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, CBS, 10:30.

12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:45—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Bruno Walter, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
5-5:30—"Real Folks" Sketch. CBS to KFYR.
5:30-6—General Electric Twilight Program. Richard Crooks, tenor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
6:30-7—"Then the Opera Glass." Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7-7:15—The World's Business Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. Cantor and Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—Utah University Jubilee Singers. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Adventuring With Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers, Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—Ernest Hutchenson, concert pianist. CBS transcontinental.
11-11:15—David Novais, violinist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

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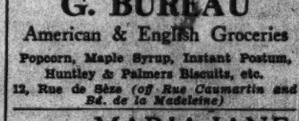

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(Continued)

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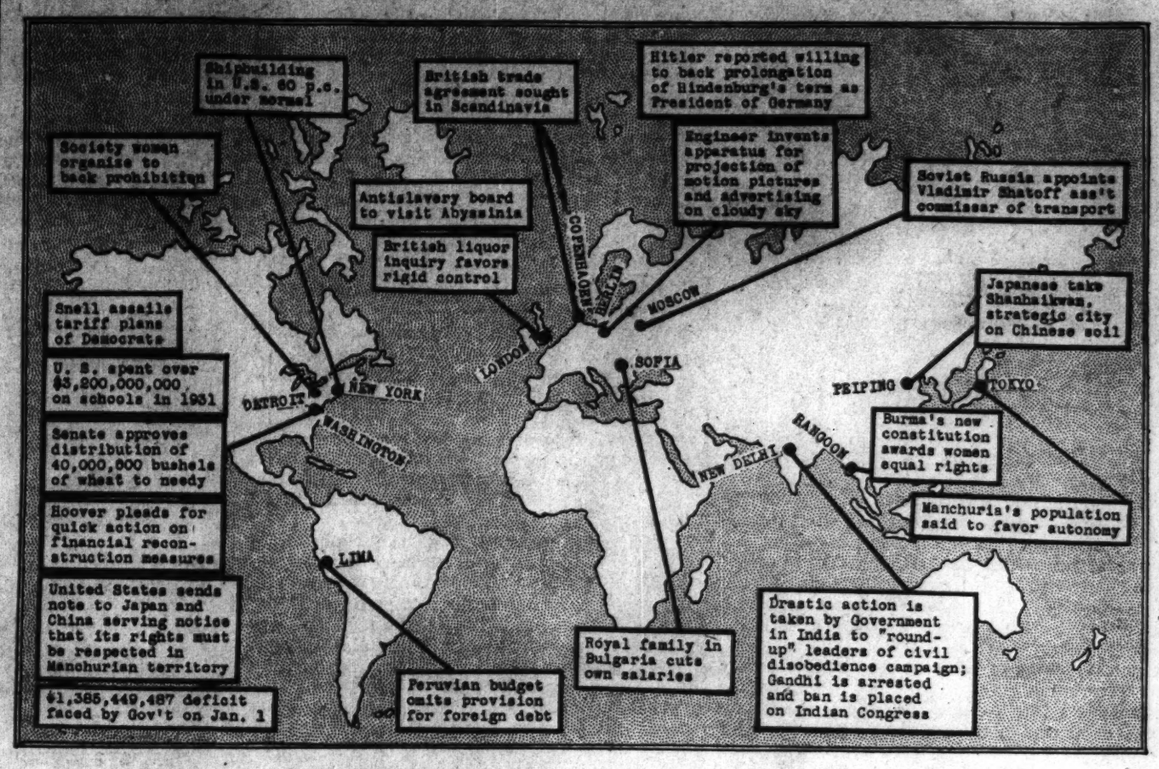
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Shipbuilding in U.S. 60 p.c. under normal
British trade agreement sought in Scandinavia
Hitler reported willing to back prolongation of Hindenburg's term as President of Germany
Society women organize to back prohibition
Engineer invents apparatus for projection of motion pictures and advertising on cloudy sky
Soviet Russia appoints Vladimir Shatoff ass't commissar of transport
Antislavery board to visit Abyssinia
British liquor inquiry favors rigid control
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
Japanese take Shanhaikwan, strategic city on Chinese soil
Snell assails tariff plans of Democrats
U. S. spent over $3,200,000,000 on schools in 1931
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SOFIA
PEIPING
TOKYO
Burma's new constitution awards women equal rights
RANGOON
NEW DELHI
Senate approves distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat to needy
Hoover pleads for quick action on financial reconstruction measures
Manchuria's population said to favor autonomy
United States sends note to Japan and China serving notice that its rights must be respected in Manchurian territory
LIMA
Drastic action is taken by Government in India to "round-up" leaders of civil disobedience campaign; Gandhi is arrested and ban is placed on Indian Congress
Royal family in Bulgaria cuts own salaries
$1,385,449,487 deficit faced by Gov't on Jan. 1
Peruvian budget omits provision for foreign debt

All Nature

Pine Siskin
(Spinus pinus)

Where: Southern Alaska to Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and southern Labrador, extending southward in winter over most of the United States as far as the Gulf States and Mexico. It is a common, and at times an abundant, visitor to New England, where it remains from late September to May.

Distinguishing features: Upper parts streaked with dusky and olive brown; under parts similarly streaked with dusky and whitish; two wing bars of yellow, visible on the edges and bases of the wings; the whole plumage more or less suffused with sulphur yellow; a rather pale-colored bird, about the size of a chipping sparrow and similar in form to the goldfinch except for the longer and slimmer brown bill.

True to its name, the pine siskin, also known as the gray linnet or pine finch, is a dweller in pine and evergreen forests, apparently preferring when possible groves or hillsides of the pitch pine. It is closely related to the American goldfinch or wild canary.

As many as six blue eggs spotted with brown are laid in a nest somewhat too large for the "setting" bird. It is constructed of grasses, twigs, strips of bark, mosses and lichens lined with hair, fur, plant down, or tiny rootlets. Incubation is reported to last from 12 to 14 days. In juvenile plumage the young resemble their parents generally, but are more buffy or yellowish with less distinct markings.

Apparently of little or no economic importance and generally considered harmless, pine siskins are cheerful companions. In the annals of birdlore they appear as very intelligent creatures, one account telling of the care and feeding of a flock of about 50 through a long, cold winter. Once when their benefactor neglected to put out the seeds for them, they flew in at the open window and, while he simulated sleep, "ley tweaked his nose and ears and tugged at his hair till food was forthcoming. Becoming quite tame, a number of these pets often roosted at night on the kitchen clothesline.

Brevities

Punch: According to a news item, a West End store recently sold nearly two hundred pianos in three hours. World peace seems further off than ever.

Los Angeles Times: Perhaps 90 per cent of the buying is done by women, but husbands do 90 per cent of the subsequent exchanging.

Pathfinder: Simile: As prosperous as whoever got the contract for furnishing notepaper to the League of Nations.

Arkansas Gazette: Many a private debtor asks for a tomorrowtorium.

A Quotation for Today

TO BE alive only to appetite, pleasure, pride, money making, and not to goodness and kindness, purity and love, history, poetry, music, flowers, stars, God and eternal hopes, is to be all but dead.—MALTHIE D. BABCOCK.

In Lighter Vein

Much So

Cook: "I didn't get the lobster, ma'am—an' I told him—I says your prices is altogether too exuberant, I says."—*Life.*

The Broad Hint

Stout Man (whose appetite has been the amazement of fellow boarders): "I declare, I have three buttons off my waistcoat."

Landlady (who has been waiting to give hint): "You will probably find them in the dining room."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Pronunciation

The old sailor was telling a hair-raising story of an adventure off Arijaba. The name conjured up visions of coral reefs, waving palms, and blue lagoons.

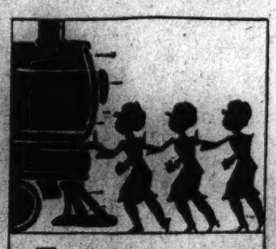
"By the way, where is Arijaba?" asked an interested listener. "Is it in the South Seas?"

"South Seas!" cried the astonished mariner. "Why, it ain't twenty miles from Clacton! Ain't ye ever 'eard of 'Arwich 'Arbour?"—*Pearson's.*

One On Einstein

There is a story current that in the days when even a street-car ride in Germany cost some hundreds of thousands of marks, Professor Einstein of relativity fame had an argument with a conductor over the correctness of the change. The conductor finally convinced Professor Einstein that he was wrong, and when Einstein apologized, the conductor said: "Never mind, sir. That's all right. I can see that arithmetic is not your strong point."—*Hollywood Daily Citizen.*

Worth Knowing



THREE GIRLS PUSHED A 355-TON LOCOMOTIVE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TO SHOW THE EASE WITH WHICH THE ROLLER BEARING EQUIPPED ENGINE MOVED.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Lausanne, Basel, Pétain, Marseillaise, Versailles, Il Duce, Reichstag, Soviet, Romanoff, Mafia, impasse (Miss E. A.)—The first is sounded *Lo-zan'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; *o* as in old, *a* as in *ask*. A Swiss city where the Treaty of Lausanne was drafted.

Basel is sounded *Bah'-zel*, with *a* as in *arm*, *e* clipped as in novel. Swiss home of the new World Bank.

Pétain is *Pay-taN'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* long, second short; the capital *N* is silent, but indicates that the preceding vowel is nasalized. The name of a famous French general.

Marseillaise seems sufficiently Anglicized to be pronounced preferably *Mar-se-laze'*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; first *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in novel, second *a* long. The national song of France.

Versailles has been Anglicized, but the French pronunciation is preferred, *Ver-sah'-y*, with secondary stress on first syllable; *e* short, *a* as in *arm*, *y* as in *fancy*. French city where the treaty ending the World War was drafted.

Il Duce is *El Doo'-chay; |ee* as in *feet*, *oo* as in *food*, *a* long. The Italian term for "leader" applied to Mussolini.

Reichstag is *Riks'-taK; i* as in *right*, *a* as in *arm*, *K* indicating the German *ch* as in *ach* (guttural). The German Parliament.

Soviet is *So-vyet'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; *o* long, *e* short. The word designates a council, but is specifically applied to Russia.

Romanoff (preferably "Romanov") is accented on second syllable, *Ro-mah'-nof*, with each *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *arm*. Mikhail Feodorovich Romanov (1613-45) was first of the Romanov dynasty (1613-1917) of Russia.

Mafia (preferably "maffia") is sounded *maf'-fe-a;* each *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in descend. An Italian word designating popular hostility to law, and applied to a supposed organization of Italians and Sicilians in foreign countries.

Impasse is rapidly becoming Anglicized as *im-pas'*, but the French pronunciation seems preferred, *aN-pahs'*; first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *arm*, the capital *N* not being sounded, but indicating that the preceding vowel is nasalized.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping the 'Unemployed'

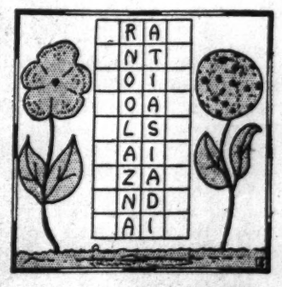
Maywood, Calif.

THE Christmas holidays had been marked by extensive good-cheer work scattered throughout the city. The unemployed had been aided, the sick and needy provided for, and children had been gladdened with toys and comforts.

However, one man, Mr. E——, realized that in the rush of Christmas giving, man's most loyal friend, the dog, had been overlooked altogether. To remedy the situation this friend of animals promptly gathered in all dogs from the streets and alleys and treated them to a holiday spread. Fully twoscore dogs, mostly mongrels without friend or home, were feasted on beef and a bushel of frankfurters, and many a tail wagged in gratitude.

They were the "unemployed of the canine world," dogs that, had they been given the chance, would have been unselfish, devoted friends to adults, and pals to children—yet not even water for their thirst had always been given them.

Flowers Puzzle



	R	A	
	N	T	
	O	I	
	O	A	
	L	S	
	A	I	
	Z	A	
	N	D	
	A	I	

Fill in words horizontally, the central letters of which are already given. The first and last columns, reading downward, will then give the names of two common flowers. Definitions: Boast, To, Labor, Reptilian animal, Otherwise, Water from clouds, Emperor, Untie, Reimbursed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Total Twenty Puzzle:
The following is one solution:

5
6 3
7 4
2 1 9 8

Tunk and Tollywamp

NOW THAT I HAVE HIM ON MY BACK WHAT NEXT?
FIRST, LETS WASH OFF THE MUD
WE WANT TO CROSS THE RIVER. I'LL SWIM IF YOU WILL FERRY TUNK.
WHEN NEARING THE OTHER SHORE TUNK TRIES TO LOOK AROUND AND SLIPS OFF KOKO'S BACK.

Leaving their home in the toy shop in search of adventure, Tunk, the elephant, and Tollywamp, the frog, start across the country to find the land of Wakenplay. As they start to cross the river, Tunk sinks into the mud and Tollywamp hurries off to find help. He soon returns with Koko, the mud turtle. After much hard work Koko succeeds in loading Tunk on his back.

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Stimson Speaks Out

ALL criticism of the uncertainties of American policy toward the Manchurian imbroglio will be removed by Secretary Stimson's forceful note. The United States has plainly shown its hand in this flat refusal to concede the legality of the whole course of Japanese procedure in Manchuria since September 18.

The United States on this occasion has acted alone because, according to report, other powers did not see fit to join in representations couched in the form Mr. Stimson used. The present declaration takes a line particularly American and entirely consistent with the United States' policy in the Far East during the last thirty-three years. Especially does it follow the note directed to Peking and Tokyo in 1915, when Japan sought to impose the Twenty-one Demands upon China.

But the other powers must be equally concerned in that part of Mr. Stimson's note which invokes the Nine Power treaty. Manchuria is a land rich in promise of delevopment. It is one of the few pioneer belts left in the world that will continue to attract a great influx of settlers. Any danger that such a great land might become a closed area must concern all trading nations.

The conduct of the Japanese military would seem to justify the fear that Japan may acquire the kind of special privileges precluded by the Nine Power pact. But the danger is not so great as it was thirty-three years ago when Russia offered a similar threat. John Hay was then Secretary of State. He issued his famous Open Door note in the form of a declaration to all the powers. Russia, though impressed by the world demonstration that John Hay brought together, did not accept it.

Japan, however, has somewhat anticipated Mr. Stimson by protesting that the new Manchuria will be built upon the open door. This has been repeated several times of late by Gen. Jiro Minami, who left the post of Minister of War in the Minseito Cabinet to become chief of the general staff, the key post at this posture of events in Japan. Still, the world will expect an official and much more categorical statement than has hitherto been vouchsafed.

The doctrine of Chinese integrity also was laid down by John Hay—in 1900—nearly a year after the two policies entered into a new world compact in the Nine Power pact, to which Japan subscribed. Much has happened since 1922. Chinese war lords have dissipated Chinese sovereignty over a score of bailiwicks. They have been so oblivious of the larger interests of their country that they have continued their internal strife while Soviet Russia severed from China a stretch of country in Mongolia as big as the whole of Manchuria. They have reduced the people to such straits as to drive them into Communist armies, the size of which constitutes a constant menace to the Nanking Government in the Yangtse valley.

"If China's territorial integrity means so little to China, why should it mean so much to the world?" it is being asked. But aside from trade interests, the nations may reasonably feel that they should hold China in trust for Chinese of the future.

Thus there is ample reason why Manchuria should not be forcibly detached from China by an outside agency. General Minami has a very unfortunate way of talking about the necessity to Japan of Manchurian "autonomy." The world will think of the kind of autonomy that the General has in view as the first step to annexation. Here again an assurance is needed from the Tokyo Government, and an assurance that will really assure.

No better way of reassuring the world could be undertaken than the expeditious withdrawal of the Japanese troops back to the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

Realizing an Ideal

WHEN the Council of the League of Nations meets this month, it will have before it a report of the Mandates Commission advising the admission of Irak to membership in the League. There is every indication that the Council will accept the report of the Mandate Commission and recommend Irak to membership. The event will mark the termination of the mandatory and mandate relation which has existed between Great Britain and Irak during the last ten years.

By the treaty of friendship and alliance signed on June 30, 1930, Great Britain promised to support Irak's application for League membership and to withdraw all British forces from Mosul within five years from the date of Irak's admission. In return, Irak leased to Great Britain three air bases west of the Euphrates, thus assuring British aerial communication to India by the shortest route.

The mandate was an experiment. The League Covenant envisaged mandated territories as "trusts of civilization." The idea of trusteeship over former enemy territory was new. Hitherto, the policy of colonizing countries had been to exploit natives without regard to their well-being. The ideal contemplated in the mandatory-mandate relation was a form of government whereby the natives were to be under the tutelage of the mandatory with a view to giving them self-government when able to stand on their own feet. The British policy in Irak during the last decade has been directed toward the realization of the ideal expressed in the Covenant. That policy has now borne fruit.

The termination of the mandate of Irak will be of great significance. It is a vindication of Wilsonian idealism; it sets a precedent for other mandatories in their dealings with mandates. There already are indications that France will not be able to resist the pressure that is being brought to bear upon her to relinquish the mandate of Syria.

Curbing the Holding Companies

IN THE plethora of political and economic factors of greater moment during the last year, the financial device known as the railroad holding company has been largely overlooked by the American public. Not so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, however, for in its recent annual report it again paid its respects to this instrument and reiterated the need for extending the Commission's control to include these companies.

Last year, as a result of the exposure of holding companies and the serious interference which these had caused with the orderly process of railroad mergers as planned by the commission, a searching investigation was made by a special committee and counsel appointed by the House of Representatives. In this report the counsel stated that it had been "established that the commission was correct in its belief that certain railway systems are in desperate competition for strategic properties, particularly in eastern territory."

The commission believes that if a holding company is to be allowed to control a railroad through stock ownership, the accounts and capitalization of that holding company should be subject to the commission's jurisdiction, and adds: "The present financial depression has brought into clear relief the evils involved in permitting stock equities in railroad companies to be made the basis for the issue by holding companies of unsupervised securities, including funded debt and preferred stock." The interest of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the subject has been partly one of protecting the shipping public and partly one of protecting the railroad investors. Hundreds of millions of dollars belonging to stockholders in certain railroad companies were poured into the purchase of stocks of other railroads—properties which generally are paying no return now and which in some cases either have gone into receivership or are facing it.

Regardless of the degree of discretion exercised in these purchases, the fact remains that a normal process of railroad merging cannot be effected by aggressive acquisition of control through the device of holding companies. It is not only a policy of doubtful legality in view of the antitrust acts, but it is also subtle in purpose, hazardous in operation and generally unprofitable in the long run. In seeking to regulate holding companies, the commission is only saving the railroads from themselves.

England's Liquor Question

THERE are two remarkable facts about the report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade in England and Wales. First, no less than sixteen out of nineteen signatories were able to agree in their recommendations, subject to a few minor reservations. Second, except for one delegate who wants state ownership and management of the drink traffic, there is no indication of a desire for any rapid, far-reaching change. None of the 181 witnesses examined advocated prohibition, the merits and demerits of which, the commission carefully explains, were not investigated.

The commission was appointed by the Labor Government two and a half years ago. It is fairly representative of all shades of thought and contains several members who have been protagonists in the British temperance movement. When, therefore, even these members refrain from pressing some of the measures which have appeared again and again in temperance programs, their attitude cannot be attributed to lukewarmness. The explanation is to be found in a desire to carry public opinion with them.

England today regards the drink question as being still a very serious social evil, but as certainly less serious than twenty years ago. The majority report points out in this connection that between 1899 and 1929 the quantity of beer consumed per head of population was halved and the quantity of spirits diminished about three-quarters. The number of convictions for drunkenness fell from 209,385 in 1903 to 51,966 in 1929. The report says:

> A marked change in general social conditions has come about. . . . Drunkenness has gone out of fashion and a drunken person is not tolerated as he used to be. . . . By almost universal consent, excessive drinking in this country has been greatly, even spectacularly, diminished.

This improvement is attributed by the commission to a great many different causes—partly to heavy taxation on alcoholic drink, partly to a reduction of licensed public houses or saloons, and limited hours wherein the sale of drink is permitted; partly to counteractions, such as sports and open-air amusements, cinemas and dancing, and partly to less easily definable moral causes.

This is not to say that members of the commission look complaisantly on the situation or fail to recognize how much remains to be done. They would speed up the process of diminishing the number of saloons and require the licensing justices in each area to prepare within a short time definite plans of reduction. They would confer privileges on genuine hotels and restaurants in order to reduce "perpendicular drinking" at bars that are bars and nothing else. They would provide more effective control over the supply of intoxicating liquor in clubs. And they suggest the formation of a national licensing commission with various executive and advisory powers.

Their examination of the state ownership experiment at Carlisle, where retail sale and manufacture of alcoholic drinks is in the hands of a central control board, leads to no definite conclusion. The commission finds that drunkenness has diminished, that the morale of the area has improved and that the financial results have been favorable, but the success has not been markedly greater than in other localities where no such system has been in operation. The majority, therefore, are content to recommend that "public ownership should be applied elsewhere in circumstances which will submit the system to further test."

The cautious conclusions of the report have no doubt been due to a belief that it may be best to endeavor to get reform by installments, rather than all at once on a national scale. A policy applicable to one country is not necessarily applicable to another, and it would be rash to declare that the commission has judged wrongly. Temperance reform in Britain has been gradual, and its friends at least can urge that this method has not been pursued altogether in vain. It is now the duty of Parliament to take the commission's report as a basis for further strengthening of the temperance program.

The Statesmanship of Labor

THE statement of Secretary of Labor William N. Doak calling attention to the relatively few labor disputes in the United States in 1931 compared with the usual prevalence during times of business recession is worthy of emphasis. Mr. Doak did not supply any figures, but they will soon be forthcoming in the Monthly Labor Review. It requires no figures, however, to agree with a conclusion which has so obviously been borne out in common experience.

One year-end review issued in Wall Street goes so far as to say that "the outstanding fact of 1931 was the statesmanship of American labor." There is a good deal of warrant for the statement. Never before in the industrial history of the United States has such a rapid wage deflation been carried through in one year. Factory pay rolls have been cut by no less than 27 per cent, though, of course, the figure reflects a good deal of unemployment and short time, as well as wage cutting.

While it is true that an offsetting factor to this wage cutting has been the fall in commodity prices, 14 per cent on the average, the whole of the drop has not been felt in the budgets of the American wage earner, the cost of living having declined only 9 per cent. Contrasted with the 27 per cent fall in pay rolls, this has not yielded much comfort to American labor, but the unions in general have remained level headed, and no recurrence of such industrial conflicts as were part of the American scene before the war have been seen.

Clearly, Secretary Doak is entitled to claim great credit for his department in helping to maintain industrial peace during this period of violent readjustment. But he would not deny the greater contribution made by the mutual consideration between labor union officials and company executives.

United States Steel cut its dividends before it touched wages. Bethlehem has just adopted a whole town in order to prevent the social degeneration which usually follows wholesale discharges. Railroads and the unions are talking over wage problems in an atmosphere of give-and-take which is markedly at variance with old practices. In such circumstances it is no wonder that industrial disputes in terms of index numbers, using 1916 as 100, fell from 117 in 1917 to 17 in 1930.

It is to be hoped that management and labor will remain on the alert to preserve this fine record, each understanding the other's problems, and both determined to do their share in helping the Government perform that financial renovation which is the prerequisite to the return of better times.

Adaptable Dobbin

WHEN a horse shows horse sense, that's news. This, at any rate, is what some modern Charles A. Dana decided when he heard of that Cleveland (Ohio) horse that went through town without a driver—and without breaking a traffic ordinance. Red light, stop; green light, go—he didn't have to be reminded that this was the rule of the road. Nor did any traffic officer have to insist that he keep to his own side of the street.

So Dobbin got honorable mention in some of the big-city dailies. It is true he eventually was taken into custody by a policeman, but as one observer pointed out, "not for violating the traffic rules." Dobbin is not the first animal to attract attention by sensible behavior on the street. Some years ago a Portland (Ore.) collie attracted wide attention by waiting for the traffic officer's signal before crossing.

There probably could be found other instances, but both motorist and pedestrian may, if they wish, take an example from these. Meanwhile, one can't help wondering how Dobbin's driver will be able to bring himself to use the primitive language of "whoa" and "giddap" when addressing a horse that has displayed such a fine feeling for the intricacies of twentieth century traffic etiquette.

Editorial Notes

Ten dollars a day for attending school! Most youngsters would jump at the opportunity. Yet it has been computed that for every day spent in school during childhood, the adult eventually earns about $10. A little learned, Poor Richard might say, is a little earned.

The old saying, "No news is good news," is hardly applicable to the fellow who misses his daily newspaper.

At last, with the grown-ups back at work, Junior has come into full possession of his Christmas toys.

Business concerns often list good will at $1, but they would not sell their share for that.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

AT THIS season it is customary to look backward and forward. The prospect in both directions is singularly moving. The year that has gone has been filled with significant events. The year that is to come promises to be filled with decisions of a highly important character. I cannot remember a more solemn moment, between two years more heavily charged.

The history of France in 1931 has been stirring. It opened in political confusion. André Tardieu had been defeated by an unusual senatorial vote on a trivial matter; and his opponents managed to get together a Radical Ministry, which fell immediately, as the majority in the present Chamber unquestionably is Center-Right.

Pierre Laval, a relatively unknown politician, was then chosen as Prime Minister, with André Tardieu as his effective second. But he soon showed that he was competent enough to march alone. His manner was entirely different from that of his predecessor. One had been aggressive, the other was subdued. One was brilliantly active, the other was ostensibly slow moving. One was an orator, the other eschewed eloquence.

Yet, by making no promises, offering the most laconic explanations, appearing to lay claim to mediocrity, antagonizing nobody, conciliating everybody, M. Laval not only kept his majority, but satisfied most Frenchmen that he was redressing French foreign policy and restoring French prestige.

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The task was made easier—though in a personal sense it was harder—by the defeat of Aristide Briand for the Presidency of the Republic. Had M. Briand been preferred to Paul Doumer, Briandism would have occupied a post of vantage for seven years. As M. Doumer was preferred to M. Briand, the spell of M. Briand was broken.

He remained in office as Foreign Minister, but the real director of foreign, as well as domestic, affairs thenceforward was M. Laval. It was M. Laval who had the important conversations with visiting statesmen. It was M. Laval who went to London and Berlin: M. Briand merely accompanied him. It was M. Laval who went to Washington. The pronouncements on foreign policy all came from M. Laval. The nominal Foreign Minister was delegated to represent France at the League of Nations.

This transformation could not have come about solely by the merits of M. Laval. Had the flowing tide been with M. Briand, the veteran statesman could not have been, even relatively, set aside. But, rightly or wrongly, the French were ready to believe that Briandism had failed. It is possible that by Briandism they meant something that M. Briand had never meant; but policies are simplified in the popular imagination, and names become symbols. By Briandism they meant a policy of systematic concessions, designed to provoke gratitude and to promote friendly feelings in foreign countries.

Briandism received several serious shocks—the success of the Hitlerites in the German elections, the vociferousness of German demands for treaty revision, the Austro-German attempt to form an economic union, the Hoover moratorium which seemed to end the Young plan, and amid all this a general loss of interest in M. Briand's United States of Europe. Yet there was another explanation for the change in French opinion. The Disarmament Conference was drawing nigh; and I do not think I should be exaggerating were I to say that the Disarmament Conference is regarded by many Frenchmen as a menace—even an anti-French conspiracy. They looked on a restless world and they could see no security save in their own strength. They remarked that on the Continent those who most loudly demanded disarmament were those whom they distrusted. Great Britain and the United States were not disposed to offer France any further guarantees, and the French felt that these countries did not understand the European situation.

However unpalatable these facts may be, it is necessary to state them faithfully. That the French have left out other factors, both moral and material, is certain. But arguments will not easily remove old prejudices. The French feel that extreme caution is now advisable. They have less confidence in fine speeches and noble sentiments.

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The conditions were therefore such as might have been made specially for M. Laval. He had only to say "no" to be regarded as sufficiently eloquent. He had only to appear to be defending French interests to arouse admiration. His straightforward presentation of the French case in Washington increased his stature.

The year closed with a recognition of France as the most solidly constituted power on the Continent; and with France reiterating its view that, despite the unhappy position of Germany, the Young plan must be maintained, at least so far as unconditional payments are concerned, though conditional payments, which in any case eventually go to America, can be reduced in the measure that America is willing to reduce its claims for payments from France and its former allies. It also closes with a reaffirmation of the French doctrine of security before disarmament.

But 1932 opens in circumstances somewhat more doubtful. France begins to wonder whether, after all, it is on the top of the world. Signs that it will be involved in the general turmoil are not wanting. It is all very well to keep one's gold, and to keep one's arms, and to keep one's claims, provided that one is immune from the crisis that affects others. But if neighbor nations continue prostrate in 1932, how will claims and gold and arms serve?

Already France finds itself more deeply affected than it had anticipated a few months ago. Nothing is so ephemeral as a supposedly privileged national position. The vicissitudes of empires in the past twenty years should give the proudest pause. Where is the Austro-Hungarian Empire? What of the great Russian Empire? In what shape is the German Empire?

These Empires, it will be objected, were the victims of the war. But it is not only as a result of war that such changes have come upon Europe. In the past ten years the wheel has revolved many times. Germany has been down, and then up, and now down again. Great Britain is struggling with unprecedented financial difficulties. The United States, which was the synonym for prosperity, has a vast army of unemployed, and the soundest investments have suffered. Is there nothing in France's own recent history which should mitigate its notion of independence?

Yes, it is only three or four years ago that the franc was stabilized at a fifth of its former value. It was partly owing to its tremendous financial sacrifices that France was able to reconstruct itself on sounder lines; it is because its turn came first, that it now appears to be above the present jumble.

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No sooner, however, is its comparative stability recorded, than there are warning voices raised in France itself as to the possibility of instability. Unemployment? It has begun, and has attained considerable proportions. A balanced budget? It is already in jeopardy, and the coming elections of 1932 make it hard to take drastic measures. Who knows indeed what will happen to those 1932 elections? They may give results that upset all calculations. Gold? Gold follows unexpected channels. It flows hither and thither as the wind blows. Trade balance? It is in deficit, and will be hurt by tariffs and widespread distress. National prestige, national might? These are relative things in which it would be vain to put much trust.

So, if the year 1931 was a better year for France than for other countries, the year 1932 stands questioningly. France would do well to read the signs of the times. The future is not to independent nations, but to nations which learn, before it is too late, that in their interdependence is the only prospect of safety; that fancied superiority may be fleeting, and that international solidarity is the key to peace and prosperity. If there can be world coöperation in 1932, the world, and France with the world, will speedily recover from the jolts and jars of 1931.

Notes From Geneva

Watch That Drive!

AMERICA has its miniature golf, but German-speaking Switzerland has its Hornüssen, or Hornets, which may be called giant golf. This game probably is as old as golf, but in its original form has stuck to its native alpine valleys. Like many another diverting sport, it may be seen on almost any holiday afternoon near the towns of central Switzerland. There are two teams, of a score or so members each, and a field at least 200 yards long—preferably longer. One team, which is "at bat," is armed with long poles, about twice the length of a golf club, beautifully supple and "whippy," fitted on the little end with a wooden striking surface. There is a sort of tee of curved iron pipe rising from the ground like an inclined plane, on the top end of which a lemon-shaped ball, or "hornet," is teed. The striker stands well off from the tee, warms up with a magnificent preliminary flourish, and smites the ball with his mighty club. Because of the inclined-plane tee, which is well greased, the striker can hardly miss the ball. His six- or eight-foot club gives him tremendous power, he takes a colossal full swing, and as a result produces a drive which golfers can only dream about. The ball soars far into the distance, where the fielders are placed. They are in serrated rows, armed with wooden shields about two feet square. As the striker warms up, the fielders set up excited shouts, and when the ball comes bursting at them they toss their shields in the air to stop it in mid flight. If the ball is halted in the first row of fielders, the latter score highly. The farther it penetrates into the field, the lower their score.

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Pension Law Voted Down

The profound conservatism of the Swiss people was manifested strikingly once more when, on December 6, they voted down in popular referendum a compulsory old-age pension law, which had the strong support of their chief legislative leaders. German-speaking Switzerland has led the way to many social reforms, and a compulsory pension law appeared in line with past developments here. Mr. Walter Schultess, the Confederation's most active federal councilor—one of six men who officially run the country—sponsored the reform. But arguments against intervention of the state in private concerns—much the same reasoning which has prevented unemployment insurance in the United States—swept Swiss voters, particularly in the country districts, to the polls to defeat the bill. Few elections have been more hotly contested here. Only in big industrial cities did the bill get a majority. On the day after the defeat, the National Council—the legislative body from which the executive federal councilors derive their authority—met and elected a president, who proceeded to deplore the popular verdict and urge compulsory insurance once more. It would appear that Swiss reformers are a few paces ahead of their constituents, and that the axiom of Swiss democracy will continue to be "slow and steady."

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Two Countries Rebuild Town

International coöperation, this time between France and Switzerland, has succeeded magnificently in rebuilding the pretty little frontier town of Novel, at the opposite end of Lac Leman from Geneva, high up in the hills, which was destroyed in 1924 by fire. The town is almost entirely in Switzerland, and can be approached by road only from the Swiss side. Nevertheless, the French Government contributed generously to its rebuilding, a former Savoyard deputy gave a new bell to the new church, and an Annecy (France) foundry gave another bell, for these bells are, perhaps, the most traditionally essential part of a Swiss hamlet. At the town's center is a combined school and town hall, styled like a Swiss chalet, with classrooms, mayor's office, and teachers' lodgings. Houses with stone foundations and ground floor, covered with wooden superstructures and roofs, are scattered along the mountain side. The village is an excellent starting point for many famous mountain climbs. It is a little monument to Franco-Swiss coöperation, and serves to counteract the "free-zones" dispute between these countries concerning boundary territories in the same neighborhood, which is still before the World Court.

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Playgoers Like Romance

Modernity and stark realism may strut the dramatic stages of the world's great cities. Not so in Switzerland. Perhaps the greatest theatrical success of recent seasons was "Allenor," just revived with professional skill by amateur societies at Geneva. And "Allenor," a dramatic piece by the Swiss author, M. René Morax, set to music by the well-known Swiss composer, M. Gustave Doret, epitomizes the Romantic School. A peasant, it is told, once asked M. René Morax to "write us a fine drama of love." M. Morax complied, and M. Gustave Doret wrote songs which have taken on the universality of folk songs in Switzerland. In Geneva this winter the play met approval and aroused popular enthusiasm quite as fully as in the days when it was first presented.